Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 262 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1918. TWO ANNAS

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDE
"Inkotine" Marks the highest p
Ink making
Try and reap its ben
G.S. RANADE &
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,800,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,00
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. annum on the minimum balance, up to exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of between the 6th and the last business of each calendar month.
may be made in the name of two persons and may be made payable e or more of them, or to the survivors.
pies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000
HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Traders.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of constituents, and collection of interest when as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £21,200,000
Reserve £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, received for Safe Custody and collection of interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months or shorter periods at rates which may be obtained on application.
T. KEENAN,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Hapur, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
T. R. SETH,
Acting Manager

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 50,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 8,600,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager,
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BRANCH,
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.
Rs.
Authorised Capital 10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.
Paid-up Capital 4,71,900
Unpaid Capital 5 28,100
Capital Reserve Fund 76,420
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.
RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office, Bombay.
Authorised capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share. Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment
Fire Insurance of every description received at lowest current rates.
For particulars, Prospectus and Rates of Insurance apply to:—
RAHIM SONS & CO.,
Secretaries.
6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANC CO
LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its polices have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
32, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 155

AUCTION SALE OF 47 BALES COTTON DYE OF THE GLOBE MILLS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Jamnadas Haridas and on account and at the risk of Seth Santlal Mangalsen the undermentioned 47 bales:—
6 bales each 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Globe Mills No. 1175, 6 lbs.
18 bales each about 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Globe Mills No. 4750, 6 lbs.
14 bales each 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Globe Mills No. 2750, 6½ lbs.
4 bales each 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Globe Mills No. 150, 6½ lbs.
1 bale each 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Globe Mills No. 15, 6½ lbs.
4 bales each 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Globe Mills No. 1275, 6½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES CHECKS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Jeshi Pranjivan and Bros. and on account and at the risk of Seth Nandlal Mancharam:—
3 bales Checks No. 8812/4.
1 bale Checks No. 3 B.

AUCTION SALE OF 294 BALES YARN.
On THURSDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta under instructions from the Asar Virji Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties
On account and at the risk of Seth Moolji Morarji.
25 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½ Bhatia Ticket.
On account and at the risk of Seth Ambalal Bhagwandas.
25 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 8½ Bhatia Ticket.
On account and at the risk of Seth Mafatlal Jamnadas.
50 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½ Bhatia Ticket.
On account and at the risk of Seth Gandabhoy Vadilal.
25 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½ Bhatia Ticket.
On account and at the risk of Seth Gordhandas Damodar:—
52 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½ Bhatia Ticket.
42 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 16½ Raja Ticket.
75 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 10½ Lakhoo Ticket.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th November, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

NOTICE.
The sale of Furniture belonging to Captain L. C. Simpson, which was advertised to take place on Wednesday, the 6th instant, will now take place on SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Sale on SUNDAY, the 10th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 25, Club Back Road, Byculla, of Capt. L. C. Simpson.
Specially Selected Pieces of Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Mirror Back Sideboard, Chesterfield Sofa, Chairs, Plateware of Reed and Barton and Mappin and Webb, Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 10th day of November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 25, Club Back Road, opposite Y. M. C. A. dining table, chairs, grand mirror, back solid sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, teapoy, side tables, Chesterfield sofa, arm chairs, easy chairs, side and tiled top teapoy, show cases, cabinet, blackwood corner cabinet, sweet-tune piano, low chair, folding arm chairs, hat stand, Curzon chairs, English, palm stand, centre table, well-known makers' electro plate, selected bedroom furniture, single and double bed of iron and brass, season wood almyrah of single and double doors, bedroom chairs, ice box, glassware, crockery, etc., etc.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
Catalogues will be printed.
The property of Capt. L. C. Simpson.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th November, 1918.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS GALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

IN INDIA everyone must join EASTERN because its RUPEE POLICIES provide MONEY at MARRIAGES LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST at EMERGENCIES MONEY assistance on becoming invalid or retired from business and service SUPPORT in old age and FAMILY PROVISIONS. No restriction and medical examination. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. AGENTS wanted on most attractive terms. EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE LTD., 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FAMOUS HARDWAR BLANKETS—Warm, durable, fine and cheap. White Rs. 8 to 25. Black checkered Rs. 5 to 20. Loin white Rs. 12 to 20. Palti for suit Rs. 12 to 20 for a Than. S. S. MEHTA, Swadeshi Woolen Stores, No. 21, Hardwar, U.P. 2676

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 6

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on Application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SUB-OVERSEERS. Salary Rs. 25. Apply to the DEWAN, Lunawada, with copies of testimonials. 2845

WANTED—A respectable young man as BILL COLLECTOR. Security essential. Pay Rs. 30. Apply MONCRIEFF & BREEDEN, behind Sir J. J. School, King Road, Fort. 2841

WANTED—An energetic CANVASSER for Bombay and Presidency. Pay Rs. 25 extra commission. Apply sharp LILY BUTTON MFG. CO., Benares City. 2795

WANTED for the Limbdi State a LADY DOCTOR. Pay according to qualifications. Private practice allowed in town. pply stating qualifications with terms to the THAKORE SAHEB OF LIMBDI, Kathiawad. 2731

WANTED.—A STORE KEEPER for Hardware and Railway Material Department of a big concern. One who has worked in this line will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1073 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2819

WANTED—Probationer NURSES for the Civil General Hospital, Rangoon, salary Rs. 30 per mensem with Uniform Allowance, free Board and furnished quarters. For other particulars apply to the NURSING SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Rangoon. 2839

WANTED—An L.M. & S. or M.B.B.S., as CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Akalkot State. Pay Rs. 150 to 200 according to qualifications plus travelling allowance of Rs. 20 per month. Free quarters. Private practice allowed. Persons having experience only need apply with testimonials to HYAM S. ISRAEL, State Karbhari, Akalkot. 2786

COMPETENT GRADUATES in medicine and surgery and hospital assistants for charitable dispensaries in Gujarat. No private practice or visit fees allowed. Those desirous of doing public good accepting moderate salaries need only apply, stating age, qualifications experience and salaries expected. Apply to Seth MANILAL MAGANLAL, The Swadeshi Mills Coy., Ltd., Ahmedabad, (Gujarat). 2812

MOTOR DRIVER WANTED.—A first class native DRIVER. Must have a thorough knowledge of repair work. Excellent references required. Good wage for a good man. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not returned) to A. D. C. SOUTHERN COMMAND, Poona. Envelopes should be marked "Motor Car." 2497

WANTED—An OFFICIAL REPORTER for the 33rd Session of the Indian National Congress, Delhi. The applicant must have a previous experience of reporting accurately Congress proceedings of the past sessions. Please apply to the undersigned with certified copies of testimonials stating terms.—MD. ABDUR RAHMAN, General Secretary, Reception Committee, 33rd Indian National Congress, Delhi. 2766

WANTED—One Parsee HEAD CLERK for the Legal Department of the Civil Administration of German East Africa (Occupied Territory), salary Rs. 160 p. m. rising to Rs. 220 p. m. by annual increments of Rs. 10 plus temporary allowance of Rs. 60 p.m., free second class passage and return after three years' service. For full particulars apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2849

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2811

WANTED.—A competent MANAGER for a well established concern dealing in Imports of Piece Goods and Sundries and Exports of India raw produce, and engaged in large Military Contracts, to look after Contracts business. Only experienced and influential men should apply stating terms, age, and previous experience with testimonials (European preferred) to Box No. 1069 Avt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2805

WANTED.

WANTED—Two Lancashire BOILERS, any size from 24 by 6 to 30 by 7; pressure any between 100 and 150 lbs., write to:—P. B. KAMA, Dabhoi via Myagaum. 2809

FOR SALE.

FANS—(Hot-Air Ventilating) FOR SALE, working on kerosine. INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2706

FOR SALE—GINNING SUNDRIES. Fixed-knife Platt, English, Crank Shafting and other goods at lowest rate. Send Box No. 1054, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2749

FOR SALE—One LITHOGRAPH PRESS with seventy-five stones in good working order. For particulars apply to Box No. 1055, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2750

FOR SALE—Two BLACK-STONE LIQUID FUEL ENGINES; each 75 B.H.P.; used for a few weeks only; with clutch couplings; write to:—P. B. KAMA, Dabhoi via Myagaum. 2808

FOR SALE—One FIELDING OIL ENGINE. 23 B. H. P. in thorough working order, for immediate delivery. Apply to Messrs. PHATAK & WALCHAND, LTD., Love Lane, Mazgaon, Bombay. 2837

ON VIEW.—Mr. G. D. Poli's Artistic Furniture, Cottage Piano and Pianola, Silver Cabinet, Zoonda Cupboard, etc., at No. 17, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, to be sold TO-MORROW. 2842

AN EXCEPTIONALLY RARE OPPORTUNITY—A well-established very lucrative and well known business with its goodwill, deriving a monthly net income of about Rs. 10,000, is for sale. Apply sharp, Box No. 1065, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2797

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—"TOUR PETIT', commodious and well ventilated with five bedrooms and extensive grounds, outhouses, etc., at Matheran, November, 1918, to June, 1919. Rent Rs. 3,500. Apply Box No. 1067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2799

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

L.C.E., B.E. or a qualified OVERSEER from a recognized College for the post of Superintendent, Water Works, Amraoti. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem with good prospects and Rs. 20 Horse allowance. Apply with testimonials (which will not be returned) on or before 15th of November, 1918.

S. B. TAMBOLKAR,
Secretary.
Amraoti Town Municipal Committee.
Dated Amroati, 30th October, 1918. 2844

WANTED.

WANTED—9 HINDU COOKS and 8 MAHOMEDAN COOKS for the Indian Troops Station Hospital, Arangaon Pay Rs. 12 per mensem. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of November 1918.

(Sd.) E. B. HICKSON,
Capt. R.A.M.C. (S.R.),
Officer Commanding, Indian Troops
Station Hospital, Arangaon. 2846

WANTED.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY for temporary employment in the Alwar State P W.D.

One SUPERVISOR, having thorough practical experience of the construction of major irrigation tanks. Pay Rs 150 to 200 according to qualifications.

One OVERSEER, thoroughly experienced in buildings, roads and maintenance of irrigation works. Pay Rs. 60 to 100 according to qualifications.

One SUB-OVERSEER with thorough practical experience of the construction of major irrigation tanks. Pay Rs. 50 to 75 according to qualifications.

Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned before 15th November, 1918. Selected candidates will have to join at once and will get joining expenses according to State T. A. Rules.

STATE ENGINEER,
Alwar. 2850

NOTICE.

NOTICE—IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Produce of Kharo Chanio (Carbonate of Soda) in the Khairpur State will be sold by Public Auction at the office of the undersigned on 24th November, 1918 (Sunday). For further particulars please apply (preferably in person) to:—

VAZIR, KHAIRPUR STATE.
Khairpur Mir's, 30th October, 1918. 2851

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the interest and responsibility of Mr. HARILAL GOVINDJI ceased from our firm on and from 1st November, 1918, by mutual consent.

17, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
1st November, 1918.

DEVKARAN NANJEE,
Cotton-Brokers and Commission Agents. 2847

THE KHANDESH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 100 per Whole Share and Rs. 25 per Quarter Share, for the half year ended 30th June, 1918, is hereby declared and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 14th November, 1918, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 7th November, 1918, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th November to 14th November, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 31st October, 1918. 2836

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INFLUENZA & IONIC PHARMACY

I WAS away from Bombay and returned only a few days ago, when my attention was drawn to a notice printed over the signature of Prof. T. K. Gajjar in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 22nd ultimo. With regard to the Professor's allegation contained therein that "I had taken away the Ionic Pharmacy from him during the years of his physical and mental breakdown," I beg to state that it is absolutely untrue. I was managing and developing the said Pharmacy from the year 1908 (after I passed my M.A.) and in December, 1916 Prof. Gajjar sold the whole concern to me with the goodwill thereof for a valuable consideration which has been duly paid and accounted for to him by me. The document of sale was drawn up by Prof. Gajjar's own attorneys Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., under instructions given by himself while he was in a sound state of health both physically and mentally, and was actually engaged in founding a factory for the manufacture of Synthetic Dyes.

Prof. Gajjar has actually resorted to misrepresentations relating to the sale of the Pharmacy to me by him and the medicines sold by the Pharmacy, particularly with the object of unnecessarily vilifying me and creating a sort of distrust in the public towards me and the medicines. The statements about the ineffectiveness or harmfulness of medicines prepared according to the Professor's own formulae are not supported by any medical authority and the Professor does not even care to state in what manner they have now become harmful or ineffective. It is also noteworthy that the Professor's change of opinions about the merits of the medicines has come upon him since the preparation of his Influenza Preventive and Curative only. The Professor advocates that there should be no profiteering in medicines, whereas the charge fixed by himself for 16 doses of the medicine now is Re. 1 while 144 doses thereof are sold by the Ionic Pharmacy for the same price. The Pharmacy also gives medicines to the poor and supplies them for trial by medical gentlemen free of charge.

1st November, 1918.

22-24, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. J. GAJJAR.
2848

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, CAWASJEE MANCHERJEE KAPADIA do hereby notify that the business of "Commission Agent" which I am carrying on under the name mentioned above, will henceforth, i.e., from MONDAY the 4th November, 1918, Savant 1975 Kartik Sud 1st, be carried on under the name of CAWASJEE MANCHERJEE KAPADIA & SONS.

(Sd.) CAWASJEE MANCHERJEE
KAPADIA,
2810 Champagaly, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO DENTISTS

FOR SALE.

THE GOODWILL of the concern known as the "Popular Dental Rooms, Kalbadevi" with all Office furniture, implements and appliances. Offers should reach the undersigned in their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, not later than 15th November, 1918.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1918.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Attorneys-at-Law.
2835

NOTICE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASERS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of properties at

(1) Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.
(2) Bazar Gate Street, and
(3) Mahim,

which yield good rents and are well situated. The tenure of properties (1) and (2) is freehold and that of the Mahim property is Pension and Tax.

Offers must be sent to the undersigned in writing by the 15th November, 1918. The undersigned will not be bound to accept the highest or any offer. For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 30th October, 1918.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
2792 Attorneys for the owners.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Packing Cases, Wood Scantlings, Scrap Iron, Iron Tanks, Manila Ropes, Steel Wire Rope, Carpets, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 8th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

Manila ropes, steel wire ropes, scrap iron, empty packing cases, teakwood scantlings, old carpet, etc., iron water tanks, oil cloths, rubber cutting, life belts, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th November, 1918.

ASK FOR KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE
A Specific Remedy for Malarial Fevers
Sold of all Chemists—or from
KARNIK BROS., BOMBAY 4.

Special care taken with Ladies' Lingerie and Woollen Goods.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 5th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Cuffe Parade Colaba (on the sea side) very valuable and handsome, specially made to order artistic furniture by "Devji Canji" and "Roberts", very rich venitian, rainbow colour glassware ordered out from Italy, very handsome nearly new upright cottage piano and pianola "Kaps" ordered out from Germany, rich solid silver bowls and flower troughs, very handsome velvet lined made to order silver cabinet, mahoganized dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich side board and dumb waiters, drawing room sofas and chairs rich carpets, hall and table lamps, corner cabinets, rich vases, parisian figures, wall and table clocks, large writing table, office chairs, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, one made to order large wardrobe in three pieces (zoonda cupboards) extra large size substantial made cloth and gown presses, single and double meat safes, soil linen baskets, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror almyrahs, cane chairs, very rich silk embroidered door purdahs, aluminium utensils, window curtains etc. etc. The property of G. B. Poli Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge" Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture rich glass crockery and platedware, large dining table arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard, and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, one clock by Mitchel and Sons, rich carpets, baba motor gari with hood, old China jars, copper enameled vases, open carved show case, gas chandeliers, bird show case, brass tray teapoy, cabinet sofas, one large swing, one large safe on stand, Jost fan, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, single and double meat safes, square and fancy teapoys, writing tables, revolving book stands, cane and bentwood chairs, verandah benches, and easy chairs, reclining sofas, glass door book cases, table and hanging lamps—garden pots, etc., etc. The property of Mooljee Barbhaya, Esqr., Solicitor, and others.

The property of another gentlemen:—

One 15-20 H.P., 4 cylinder 4 seater, Flanders, motor car, in good running order.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 4th November, 19.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
Lamington Road.
TO-NIGHT
THE LAST TWO DRAMAS of
"THE PRICE OF FOLLY" series
featuring
RUTH ROLAND
Donot miss the finale of this excellent series.
Every Drama complete in itself and carrying a moral lesson.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
'IN AND AROUND SAN DIEGO'
Travel
"LOOK PLEASANT PLEASE"
Comic.
Look out for a big Imperial feature next week.
COMING! COMING!
KIPLING'S
"Naulakha"
The greatest film of the year.
TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

WU FUNG AND LO SIN'S
NEW WIL
THE SECRET
"The Cryptic Ring"
The tortuous way and result.
PLEASE SEE TO- HT
AT THE
NEW ALAHAMBRA
CINEMA
THE 9th INSTALMENT OF
"The Exploits of Elaine"
For the solution of the above.
Saturday & Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and evening at 7, 8-45 and 10
Monday being Public Holiday Special Prize Matinee at 5-15
THE GRANDEST ACTION
BALTO! LTO!
THE WORLD-RENOWNED VETERAN ACROBAT
with his most surprising will appear in every sh

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
LESSEES THE EXCELSIOR THEATRES Co., LTD.
TO-NIGHT AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
THE GREAT SERIAL OF AUSTRALIA'S EARLY DAYS
The ADVENTURES OF "STINGAREE"
By E. W. HORNUNG—The Author of "RAFFLES"
"STINGAREE" THE POLITE BUSHRANGER!!
Played by TRUE BOARDMAN his original Pal
FIRST 2 ADVENTURES THIS WEEK
Irving Randolph the young Master of Randolph Towers wrongly accused of another's crime goes to Australia and becomes a Bushranger. "Stingaree,"
"A FUGITIVE PASSENGER"
declared innocent, returns to England but being unjustly persecuted by the Police returns to Australia and takes up again to Bushranging.
"A MODEL MARAUDER"

STINGAREE BINDS UP A WOUNDED SHEEP
"STINGAREE"
The Modern Robin Hood
Constantly hunted by the authorities he frequently imperils own safety to help the weak and needy.
"STINGAREE"
A Serial of the Wilds of Australia.
"STINGAREE"
Is not a BLOOD and THUNDER story.
"STINGAREE"
Dashing horsemanship, vigorous action and virile plot.
To-day commences the first two
"ADVENTURES OF STINGAREE"
The Polite Bushranger—The Robber with an eyeglass.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT
A SUPERB THANHOUSER PHOTO PLAY
In Five Parts
THE
'HIDDEN VALLEY'
Together with a full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

DEPENDABLE BUSINESS TYPEWRITER.
THE "NATIONAL STANDARD TABLE" No. 3 is the simplest efficient typewriter suitable for professional or home work, invalids, at one-half the regular embodies all the features found on standard model yet invented. Price improved travelling case, Rs. 190 where, concession to consumers machines. Booklet free.—The MACHINE & EQUIPMENT CO., No. 424, Bombay.

WANTED.
WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208, Price Rs. 1-14-0. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

DR. COOPER'S
"CHIRETTA" TABLETS.
CHIRETTA, a product of our own soil, though well known for its anti-malarial properties is not so largely consumed simply because there is no preparation made out of it which can be conveniently taken; and we have taken upon ourselves to prepare tablets from Chiretta on modern scientific lines. Chiretta, as is well known, is free from all the evil effects to which Quinine is subject and when prepared in the form in which bitterness of taste is entirely eliminated and in which it can be conveniently taken, it is bound to prove a great success.
Directions for use:—For fever, 2 tablets a day with water.
As digestive stimulent and Tonic one twice a day, before meals.
Price a bottle containing 100 five grains tablets Annas 12 only.
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
182, Ripon Road, BOMBAY.
Can be had of all Chemists and Stores.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.

TO-DAY, DIVALI, BANK HOLIDAY.
SPECIAL MATINEE AT 5 p.m.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
G. Carlton Wallace's Romantic Play:
"THE APPLE OF EDEN"

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
The Screaming farce:
"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"

TO-MORROW AT 9-30 p.m.
"EAST LYNNE."
The wonderful drama that always crowds the Royal Opera House. A sentimental drama showing the disaster that befel a woman who yielded to temptation through unreasonable jealousy.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday, at 9-30 p.m.
"THE APPLE OF EDEN."

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 p.m.
Play will be announced later on.

PRICES:—Night Stalls Rs. 5, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee—Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2. Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

NO CINEMA TO-DAY.

To-morrow, at 6-30 p. m. only
LAST SHOW OF THE
GRAND 6-reel Metro-Play:
"OUTWITTED"
Featuring the well-known stars
EMILY STEVENS, EARLE FOXE
and OTHER FAMOUS ARTISTES
Showing how a poor girl outwits a capitalist who made her marry the son of his enemy to wreak his hatred by misleading him in his business, assuming herself the garb of a prophetess.

Popular Prices— Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
Bandman Opera Company
in a series of popular London Musical Plays
To-Night Monday 4th Oct. at 9-30
"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"
NOTICE:—Booking at ROSE & Co. p. m. Booking at Theatre from 3 p.m. day.

Tuesday 5th Oct. at 9-30
"THE ARCADIANS"

Wednesday 6th Oct. at 9-30
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
(2ND EDITION)

Thursday 7th Oct. at 9-30
"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

Friday 8th Oct. at 9-30
"THEODORE & Co."
PRICES AS USUAL.
Seats booked by Telephone (288) must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

To-day at 6-30 p. m.
French Official War Films

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above.—BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ½ prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides. TEST TUBES AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist.
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone 11. Telegrams: Gundisam

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audits of Books of Firms undertaken.

B L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
41 Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

S. GOVIND & Co.

BOOK-SELLERS & PUBLISHERS.
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED—	Price
The "Medical Annual" 1918. A Book of treatment	Year Rs. a 9 6
Recollections by John Viscount Morley 2 Vols..	20 5
The Statesman's Year Book 1918 ..	14 10
Latest works of Sir RABINDRANATH TAGORE:—	
Lovers' Gift and Grossing	4 1
Mashi and other Stories	4 1
Complete works of the above author also in stock.	
"A Step in the Steamer," Mr. B. G. Tilak's Speeches with Foreword by Babu Motilal Ghosh. ..	2 8
"The Complete works of the Swami Vivekananda" 5 vols	12 8
"The Life of the Swami Vivekananda," by his Disciples 4 vols	12 8

The above volumes are also sold separately pecial books on Physical Culture in stock.
Special discount will be allowed for cash.
NOW READY: Professor Davar's (Bar.-at-Law) Higher Accounting with auditing notes, 1916, Rs. 6 net.

The Rush for Squibb's.

We are
FLOODED
WITH ORDERS
OF
SQUIBB'S
Ague Specific
from all over the country on account of
THE WAVE OF
INFLUENZA
and
FEVER
now passing over it.
It requires our utmost efforts to meet the demand.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Madon Sons & Co.,
CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

WAGNER ELECTRIC
Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Sole Agent for India—
BABAN GOKHALAY
Atmaram Mansion Girgaum, BOMBAY

A Large Stock of Motors from ½ to 25 H. P. Recelifiers and Electri-Instruments ric immediated for very

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 30th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3 1/2
" " Fine Trade Bills' 3 months ..	4 1/4
" " " " 6 " ..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
" 7 day market loans	3

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 2nd.

			Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. ..	Rs.	6,77,250- 0
Cash Certificates	,, 713	,,	5,91,177-12
Total ..	713		2,68,427-12

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.....	29.895 Inch
Temperature of Air	83.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.1 "
Dew Point	64.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.627 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	92.2 "
Minimum do.	73.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, ENE WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	125 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Nov	h.	m.	ft. in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft. in.
Sat.	2	m 9	58	26 1	2	m 3	56	19 8
		10	47a	27 6		4	5a	16 0
Sun.	3	m 10	28	26 8	3	m 4	32	19 4
		11	19a	27 11		4	34a	16 0
Mon.	4	m 10	59	26 4	4	m 5	8	19 0
		11	50a	28 2		5	4a	15 9
Tues.	5	m 11	31	26 3	5	m 5	44	19 3
						5	35a	15 0
Wed.	6	m 0	22	28 3	6	m 6	21	19 9
		0	4a	26 1		6	7a	15 10
Thur.	7	m 0	56	28 1	7	m 6	59	19 7
		0	38a	25 9		6	40a	16 2
Fri.	8	m 1	32	27 9	8	m 7	38	20 0
		1	15a	25 8		7	14a	16 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	2 (Saturday)	Sunrise	6h. 39m.	Sunset. 6h.	6m
,,	3 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 40m.	,, 6h.	5m
,,	4 (Monday)	,,	6h. 40m.	,, 6h.	5m
,,	5 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 41m.	,, 6h.	4m
,,	6 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 41m.	,, 6h.	4m
,,	7 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 42m.	,, 6h.	3m
,,	8 (Friday)	,,	6h. 42m.	,, 6h.	3m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Nov. 4d. 2h. 31.6m. a.m.; First quarter: 11d. 10h 16·2m. p.m.; Full Moon 18d. 11h 3·0m p.m. Last quarter, 25d. 8h. 55.3m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 2nd November, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the submontane districts. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and Delhi. Day temperature is above normal in the east Punjab; night temperature is above the average by amounts ranging from 9 deg. to 13 deg. in the area of clouded skies.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is slightly below normal in the eastern districts. Day temperature is moderately above the average throughout; night temperature is in excess in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and north-east Rajputana, but is in excess in lower Sind. Day temperature is above the average except at Karachi; night temperature is above normal in Sind, the excess ranging up to 12 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above the average in north Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar. Day temperature is above normal except at Dwarka; night temperature is in excess at Bhavnagar-Para and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal, considerably so at some stations. Day temperature continues slightly or moderately above the average; night temperature is in defect at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is still in defect at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is generally above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity remains below the average in the north-west of the division. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above normal; night temperature is in excess in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression which was in the south-west of the Bay appears to have crossed the coast and become diffuse; under its influence heavy rain has again fallen on the south Madras coast, Madras reporting 3.39in. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Malabar and local in the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. The sea is rough at Negapatam, but has gone down elsewhere. The disturbance in the north has extended eastwards, but has caused no appreciable rainfall.

Rainfall is likely to decrease on the Madras coast, but may increase in Malabar and the Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 2nd ovember 1918, was 40 042 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid 20 temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC
ALSO PATENTED
"KRYPTOKS"
(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from
SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.
Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,
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Principal of the Davar's College of Commerce; Final Examination Certificate holder of the Incorporated Accountants and the Chartered Secretaries (London); Examiner in Commerce to the University of Bombay and the Mysore Government; Author of 'Higher Accounting with Auditing Notes,' etc.

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FAREWELL WORDS TO POONA MUNICIPALITY.

LORD WILLINGDON'S FAITH IN LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

H. E. Lord Willingdon made the following reply to the farewell address presented to him by the Poona Municipality.

Mr. President, and Members of the Poona Municipality:—

It is not my intention to give you any reply in detail on all the matters to which, Sir, you have referred in your address, and which are of mutual interest to the Government of Bombay and the Poona Municipality. I would merely say that I am perfectly confident that my successor will consider all the questions to which you have referred with the same sympathy and spirit of helpful co-operation with which you have been kind enough to credit me.

Nor am I going to discuss those wider questions of Local Self-Government to which you refer in your address, beyond saying that I have never disguised my keen sympathy for the political aspirations of Indians and hope, that I may be spared to assist them in all legitimate efforts towards that end in future years. It is deeply gratifying to me to feel that you have recognised the sincerity of my desire to promote the cause of Local Self-Government while I have lived amongst you, for with you I am confident that the handing over of a larger responsibility to members of municipalities and local boards will give a very useful training and education in administration and prove a sound basis for the growth of that national spirit, which is essential to any country for its political future.

No, I want to confine my remarks on this occasion to express to you all from my wife and myself our deep feelings of regret and sorrow that to-day we have to break the bonds of friendship, of interest and of close association, which have bound us to the people of Poona for over 5½ years. We are sincerely grateful to you for the generous references which you, Sir, have made to the work we have both done amongst you. We can truly say that we have tried to do our best. We came amongst you entirely unknown and have always received the warmest and most responsive co-operation and friendship from all classes during these strenuous years.

If, when we finally leave this Presidency, we can feel that we shall be remembered here as two people who, by their work, have secured the trust and affection of all classes, and in our little way have helped forward the material and social advancement of the people, then indeed we shall know that our labours have not been in vain.

We shall never forget the happy years we have spent in your midst and I can but hope and pray that a Divine Providence will guide you in your important work to labour in a common effort for the public good and that future years will bring ever increasing happiness and prosperity to all people in this historic city which is under your care.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

OVER 2000 DEATHS IN A WEEK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

It is reported plague seizures and deaths for the week ending 19th October, shows a total 2,492 seizures and 2,080 deaths for the whole country. In the Bombay presidency the deaths number 1,213, in the Madras presidency 72, in Bihar and Orissa 3, in the United Provinces 17, in the Punjab 2, in Burma 46, in the Central Provinces 137, in Mysore 227, in Hyderabad 311, in Central India 12 and in Rajputana 9.

THE LATE SIR RATAN TATA.

A circular issued over the signatures of several leading citizens of Bombay states that there is a general desire to place on record the feeling of regret at the untimely death of Sir Ratan Tata, who by his catholic benevolence had endeared himself to all classes of the community in India, it is proposed to hold a preliminary meeting of representative citizens in the Hall of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday the 6th instant at 6 p.m., (S.T.), for the purpose of taking the action necessary. The Hon. Sir Basil Scott will preside.

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9 ct. Gold	—	—	„ 45
14 ct. „	—	—	„ 57
18 ct. „	—	—	„ 70

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DEATH OF MAHARAJA OF REWAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

The death took place, on Wednesday last, of H. H. the Maharaja of Rewah at the age of 42.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Vyenkat Raman Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Rewah, was born on July 23rd, 1876. He succeeded his father when he was only four years old. During his minority the administration of the State was carried on by the Political Agent of Rewah, assisted by a Council of ten Sardars, members of his Highness' family. In 1885, on attaining his majority he was installed on the "Gadi" with full powers. On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee the Maharaja was created a Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. In the Indian Famine of 1896-97 the Maharaja organized special relief work, for which he was decorated. At the commencement of the present European War the Maharaja placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the King-Emperor. His Highness will now be succeeded by Maharaj Kumar Prince Gubah Singh, who is about 15 years of age.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. H. Harrison and Sir J. S. Campbell are permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. N. Strathie, C.S., from Madras, is appointed Under-Secretary in this department vice Mr. Tallents posted to Home Department. Mr. A. H. Ley is to be temporary Joint Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following are appointed to I.A.R.O.:—Messrs. A. D. McCloy, F. F. Barber, W. T. Frisby, J. A. Loughlin, M. A. Mabury, D. O. C. Ford, F. E. Armstrong, E. T. Court, C. L. Lister, L. Symes, W. C. Annear, E. Elliott, C. M. Treloar, R. J. Cotterell, A. L. Spence, R. M. King, H. F. Lenton, F. W. Bonsey, A. Powell, L. C. McLeod, H. A. Hart, R. Meiklejohn, G. C. Powers, R. M. Hamilton, F. Harding Williamson, W. Green, B. W. Colthup, J. Reid, A. E. Wyndham, J. M. Gray, D. V. Turner, R. H. Mcardle, T. L. Jackson, T. Amers, F. Charlesworth, G. E. Jones, A.G. Legge, H. S. Waite, H. S. Taylor, M. Cougle, A. C. Cole F. W. Fair, C. H. Cross, H. F. Hancock, J. Hanna, C. Richardson, W. J. Scotcher, J. Tate, F. J. Sherman, C. Brightmore-Armour, C. W. Brooke, C. B. Cox, G. H. Dorrington, A. W. Gilroy, E. H. C. Hayes, N. L. Hervey, R. J. Jackson, H. H. Park, D. N. Sherson, C. S. Gunning, L. Vanden Bogaerde, J. Donald, R. Haworth, T. Somerville, H. W. Cracknell, L. W. Preston, C. B. Thompson, E. Clen-Murphy, E. G. Netscher, J. Tobin, C. E. Arndt, C. P. Crohan, D. S. Grant, A. W. Keats, F. C. Mack, W. J. Rodda, A. O. Molesworth.

"OUR ROADS,"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to supplement the following in your next issue to what has been written by "A Citizen" re our Roads in your last Monday's paper.

While passing along the Parel Road leading into Pydhowni on Sunday last, I was quite astonished to see a Victoriawalla actually fall off his seat due to a sudden bump to his Gharry on account of the unevenness of the Road. Also some time back a friend saw a bullock cart smashed at this very spot.

Our City Fathers I believe do not visit these parts, otherwise their personal experience would soon improve matters in many respects, such for instance, the shocking state of the roads (including the main roads) footpaths, where beggars are allowed to squat and sleep for days together, the dirty stinking gullies, the dumping of kutchra and many such nuisances.

I would here suggest that you should advocate the formation of Citizens Committee to regularly visit the different localities say once a week or even a fortnight and bring to light the nuisance complained of. Also to take up with the Authorities concerned. I am sure by this means we can have the desired improvement in a shorter time than by the present method of individuals writing to the press.—Yours, etc.

"ANOTHER CITIZEN."

CONCESSIONS TO GONDAL SUBJECTS.

In commemoration of his birthday his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal announced a number of concessions to his subjects, among which were the following:—

Scarcity allowance granted to servants on 24th October, 1917 to be doubled and servants on salaries from Rs. 31 to 50 to get grain allowance of Rs. 5 p.m., from 1st January last. Students holding scholarships and grants to be given similar allowances; postponement without interest of the collection of land assessment for the next year and a remission of 25 per cent. on cash payments made in 1919; Rs. 2,00,000 for the relief of the poor; forty-one "vidis" (grass lands) to be thrown open for a year as free grazing ground. In addition to the above his Highness has given from his private purse Rs. 2 000 for affording relief to influenza-stricken patients and Rs. 10,000 for the preservation of milch cattle.

Lieutenant-Colonel Soddart, V.D., 9th Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, resigns his commission.

Mr. B. C. L. Bean officiates as District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway.

Mr. John Scott, Chief Engineer, Calcutta, Port Commissioner died on Friday morning at about 5 o'clock at the Presidency General Hospital.

REMOVAL OF JAIN IMAGES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Jain community to which we have the honour to belong, has been a loyal and peaceful community, with very little active interest in anything outside their private business or trade and their religion. Unfortunately, however, since some time past the Government has, through ignorance or inadvertence, shown such little regard for the religious feelings of this inoffensive community as to create an increasing unrest among them. The latest instance of this indifference is its action in regard to certain holy images which have been removed from the Khandagiri hills where they had existed as objects of worship by the Digambari sect of the Jains ever since they were carved, thousands of years ago. This has been done under the authority vested in the Government by the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (Act VII of 1904).

By a notification of the Education Department of the Government of Behar and Orissa, dated 25th June, 1912, the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to declare "all the ancient caves, structures, and their monuments or remains situated in the Udaygiri and Khandagiri Hills in the Khurda Government Estate of the Puri District, to be protected monuments under the said Act." When this notification was published, our community submitted a petition objecting to it. In this petition they pointed out that the Udaygiri and Khandagiri Hills are holy places of the Digambari sect of the Jains, which are visited by large numbers of pilgrims from all parts of India, who worship the gods in the temple caves on these Hills, and hold religious festivals on different auspicious days of the year. It was also pointed out that these Hills have been held as sacred places of pilgrimage by the Digambari Jains from time immemorial, since "long before the advent of the British Government." The petitioners also claimed that their "ancestors constructed these temples, caves, structures and other monuments; and that the religious feeling of the Digambari Jains would be seriously wounded if these temples, caves, structures and monuments were declared protected monuments within the meaning of Act VII of 1904."

If the object of this action on the part of the Behar and Orissa Government was simply to preserve these ancient monuments from destruction and decay through want of repairs and supervision, the petitioners offered to undertake this work at their own expense and execute reasonable security for the faithful discharge of this undertaking.

The real reason why the Jains objected to this action on the part of the Government was their fear that if the Government took over charge of these holy places their sanctity would not be scrupulously respected by the subordinate officers who would naturally be placed in charge of them. And the Government also, while rejecting the petition of the Jains, gave them the fullest assurances that "no manner of interference with their religious observations was contemplated."

Unfortunately, however, in spite of this solemn assurance, and the honest desire of the responsible head of the Government to respect the religious feelings of the Jains, their apprehensions were verified within less than two years of the assumption of the charge of these sacred hills by Government. Early in 1914, an officer of the Pipli Sub-Division "in spite of the protests of the Jain *sebak* of the images, entered the Jain temple and caves, with shoes on and threatened to remove the images of the Jain gods from the caves," thereby submitting an act of sacrilege and deeply wounding the religious sentiments of the entire Jain community. The Jains of Orissa submitted a representation on the subject to the Government; and even while this petition was pending, on the 11th of March 1914, one Sub-Engineer entered the Satghara caves and excavated the altars of the Jain gods therein and removed the gods from them and other altars and placed them outside the caves. And though they were informed that enquiry was being made into their complaints," but up to the end of 1915, no further communication was received by them from the Government concerning the result of the promised investigation, when they were forced to engage counsel to personally represent these things to the Collector of Puri.

To crown these various acts of sacrilege, three sacred images were removed from the Khandagiri Hill Caves only last August by order of the Behar and Orissa Government and taken away to the Government Museum at Bankipore. And though the representatives of the Jain community of Bengal Behar and Orissa have submitted telegraphic representations on the subject to the Government of India and to H. E. the Viceroy, they are sorry to find that the authorities have not as yet taken any notice of their complaint. Under the circumstances, we have no option except to lay our grievances before our countrymen and pray for their help to get these duly redressed by Government. We hope, Sir, that out of regard for our feelings no less than for the good name of the Government, you will use all your influence as a publicist to get these wrongs of a peaceful and loyal community redressed without delay.—Yours, etc.,

PANCHAYET OF THE DIGAMBARI JAINS OF BENGAL AND BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Calcutta, Oct. 25.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Business in jute share market was principally confined to Howrah, Reliance and Kamarhattys, all three of which showed a rise in prices. Coals were steady without much business passing. In miscellaneous section Bengal Brass advanced to Rs. 27-12. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansra 52-2, Central Collier 11-12, Hapjan 16-4, Kasta 7 p, New Beerbhoom 63, Ondal (pref) 82, Phularitand 15, Royal 6-12, Sowardih 24-8.

Jute:—Empire 42, Howrah (ord) 47-8, 48-8, 49, Kamarhatty (ord) 526, Lansdowne (ord) 312, Kanknarrah (ord) 495, Reliance (ord) 37.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saws 24, Bengal Paper 79, Behar Oil 23-4, Bengal Brass 27-12, East India Tea 81, Titaghur Paper 97-8, Howrah Oil 44.

Government papers three and a half per cent. were quoted at Rs. 77-4 to 77-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 77-12 to 78.

Erratum for yesterday's quotation Buxa Timber Rs. 23-4 should read Rs. 14-12.

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Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

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the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

H. E. Lord Willingdon arrives in Bombay.
Hindu New Year (1975); Banks closed.

TUESDAY, Nov. 5.

Bombay Medical Union, Resumed discussion on the present epidemic, at the Union rooms 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Legislative Council Dinner at Government House at 8-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and Bandman Opera Co. 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema at 5-0 and Howitt Phillips Co. 9-30 p.m.
West-End Cinema: 3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17th B. B. & C. I Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana from 6-15 to 7-15 p.m. (S.T.)

KAMGAR HITAWARDHAK SABHA.

A Social Gathering of the millhands will be held under the auspices of the Sabha at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day in the compound of Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji's Chawls at Lower Parel in connection with Divali holidays.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The adjourned meeting of the Medical Profession will be held at the Bombay Medical Union Rooms, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow, when the discussion will be reserved on the present epidemic Influenza.

MAHOMEDAN FOUND DEAD AT CUFFE PARADE.

At the Coroner's Court, yesterday, Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of an unknown Mahomedan male who was found dead at about midnight on Saturday at Cuffe Parade.

Police constable 1164 A said that he found the body of the deceased near a bench on Cuffe Parade. It lay on its back with right leg doubled up. He found the clothes soaked with blood, and a bullet hole wound, the abdomen in front, and another wound. There were holes in the clothes corresponding with the wounds, the deceased appeared to be a beggar class and about 40 years of age.

Pending enquiries, the inquest was adjourned to 12th instant.

HINDU MARRIAGES BILL.

ARYA KUMAR SABHA'S SUPPORT.

Arya Kumar Sabha, Meerut has expressed its hearty support of the principle underlying the Hon. Mr. Patels Bill, and holds that the passing of the Bill into law is in the interests of the Hindu Society. In the opinion of the Sabha inter-caste marriages be sanctioned by Hindu Law and holy ks; it further holds that the cry of ligion in danger" raised by some interestpeople is prejudicial to the interests of country. The Sabha, therefore, hopes hat the Government not minding such a cry, would pass the Bill into law.

REVIVAL OF BAY MONSOON.

ABUNDANT RAIN ALONG EAST COAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

There has been a revival of the monsoon in the Bay and rain has been abundant along east Madras coast. The depression over north of Ceylon yesterday moved to the Malabar coast, where it will probably give wet and squally weather. The winter disturbance has scattered light falls over the extreme north and is travelling away eastwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab hills, with light fall at Sialkot and in Kashmir and Madras except in the Deccan, where it has been local. Rain has also been local in the North-West Frontier Province. The chief amounts are:—Sonamarg one inch, Cherat a half, Tinnevelly, Negapatam one and a half, Pamban one, Madras, Nellore and Calingapatam three, Cocanada one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in south Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, Mysore and Kumaon hills.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The monsoon has been very active in the south of the Peninsula and given heavy rain on the Coromandal coast. Depression on the Malabar coast yesterday passed out into the south-east Arabian Sea. The winter disturbance caused light rain and snow in Kashmir has passed away to the East.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore, south Madras and local in Kashmir, the Puniab hills, Madras, Deccan, and north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in South Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Srinagar, Sonamurg half an inch, Mercara one, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Ootacamund, Trichinopoly one and a half, Pamban, Nellore three, Madura one, Cuddalore, Madras six, Masulipatam two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in south-east Madras, and Kashmir, extention in northwards of Deccan.

KASHMIR'S WAR SERVICES.

THE VICEROY'S TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Viceroy's Camp, SRINAGAR, Nov. 1.

In the course of his speech at the State Banquet, Srinagar, on 31st October, 1918, his Excellency the Viceroy said:—

Your Highness has referred with legitimate pride, though with becoming modesty, to the manner in which the State has answered the King-Emperor's call to arms. I have been looking through the record of what the Kashmir Durbar has done and should like to dwell for a few minutes on some of its special features. First and foremost, there are the exploits of your Highness's troops which have fulfilled and surpassed the expectations voiced by Lord Hardinge. Early in the war the 2nd Kashmir Rifles, half a battalion of the 3rd rifles and one one battery proceeded on active service to Africa where they earned high praise from General Smuts and other military commanders in the field. They have hitherto gained 47 decorations and 38 mentioned in dispatches. Many of your Highness's gallant officers and men have given their lives for the Emperor and future generations will proudly remember the part borne by their ancestors in this world-war and the great fight for justice and freedom. The record of the exploits of the Kashmir troops must be a source of pride to your Highness and to your Commander-in-Chief Raja Sir Hari Singh and also to Brigadier General Rose and all the inspecting officers who have laboured so hard and successfully in bringing these fine troops to such a high state of efficiency.

After the 2nd and 4rd Riues returned from East Africa they were refitted and an additional battalion was raised and added to the 2nd Riues. The 1st and 3rd Regiments are now again on active service. The first battalion 2nd Rifles is furnishing reinforcements and second battalion together with the 2nd Imperial Service Battery is garrisoning the Gilgit frontier posts, while the battery is now in India ready to proceed again on active service at full strength. Your Highness's troops have been greatly increased in numbers since the beginning of the war. There are now more than 6,000 combatants as against a peace establishment of 3,500, while nearly 4,000 combatants have been enlisted during the period of the war. But apart, from the Imperial Service troops the States' contribution of men to the Indian army has been large and very valuable. During the war well over 17,000 combatants have been supplied and I must specially mention one district in particular in Poonch, where no less than 13 per cent. of the male population of military age have been enrolled. In the Jammu Province also the stout-hearted Dogras have responded nobly to the call for men.

MONEY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Next I would mention the States' many contributions in money. In the first place his Highness the Maharaja has insisted on bearing the very large additional expenditure involved in connection with the increased strength of the Imperial Service units, their raising equipment and maintenance. How generous and substantial this contribution has been can be judged by the fact that the outlay on Imperial Service Troops alone since August 1914 has amounted to nearly 60 lakhs. Besides these heavy charges very liberal donations have been made to various military objects and charities, for instance the contribution of five lakhs announcement by his Highness at the Delhi War Conference, a contribution to the Imperial Relief Fund of Rs. 510,000 including one lakh from Maharaja Kumar Sir Hari Singh, contributions of one lakh each to the Prince of Wales Fund and to a Hospital and Motor Ambulance Service for France besides four motor ambulances and many large tents. His Highness has in addition contributed largely to the hospitalship "Loyalty," while Sir Singh has given one and half lakhs to the Punjab Aeroplane Fleet Fund and a motor car. Numerous war relief and imperial funds have benefited by subscriptions from the Durbar and lastly over 35 lakhs were subscribed by the State and public of Kashmir to the 1917 War Loan. The whole-hearted cooperation of your State with the Government of India and the generous response to the Empires need are due to the impulse of your Highness's own loyalty and enthusiasm for our common cause. It has been a matter of the greatest pleasure to me that I was privileged to invest your Highness with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the British Empire which his Imperial Majesty the King has been pleased to confer upon your Highness in recognition of your loyalty and devoted assistance.

EXCITEMENT IN RUMANIA.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

News from Jassy shews that there is great excitement in Rumania over recent events. The King has held numerous conferences with the leaders of Government, also with the Ex-Premier Bratiano and there are indications of interesting developments.

GEN. MANNERHEIM GOING TO ENGLAND

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 2.

STOCKHOLM.—General Mannerheim, ex-Commander of the Finnish Army, is going to England.

THE EPIDEMIC.

IMPROVED OUTLOOK IN BOMBAY.

TOTAL MORTALITY.

For 24 hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday ..	118
For preceding 24 hours	137
For corresponding period last year ..	90

A drop of 10 was recorded in the City's mortality for Saturday, the total for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Sunday being 118 as against 137 for the preceding 24 hours, and 142 for Thursday. The 118 deaths for Saturday occurred in the different wards as under:—Fort 6, Mandvi 17, Bhuleshwar 18, Girgaum 6, Byculla 25, Parel 12, Mahim 13, Hospitals 21.

REACHES A DANGEROUS STATE IN UNITED KINGDOM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Nov. 3.

The influenza epidemic continues to rage in many parts of the world. It has now reached a more dangerous stage in the United Kingdom owing to the advent of septic pneumonia. Numerous deaths are reported from various parts of the country. The Ministry of National Service has released a very large number of doctors to attend civilian cases and has cancelled all outstanding notices calling up men for medical examination.

CONDITIONS IN SOUTH-AFRICA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 24.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Nov. 3.

Influenza continues to be virulent in country districts, but towns are rapidly resuming a normal aspect. The death-roll at Kimberley is ten per cent. of the population and probably a similar death-roll will be recorded in Cape Town.

OUTBREAK AT BHAVNAGAR.

To combat the current epidemic that is also prevailing in Bhavnagar, a Jain Association was started on the 16th ultimo by some enthusiastic Jains. About 60 youths joined the body. Itt secretaries and members are doing splendid relief work and showing in a practical way what self sacrificing spirit can do. The town is divided into 11 wards and in each ward volunteers are going round with Indian and English medicines. The services of three doctors and two *vaids* have been engaged who give medicines to about 200 in the dispensaries and to about 500 patients at their very doors.

MORBI AFFECTED.

The Thakore of Morbi has ordered out a good stock of medicines from Bombay, which is distributed gratis among the patients of Morbi where the epidemic is virulently.

THE EPIDEMIC IN GOA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—No reports have yet appeared in your widely read Journal about the present state of affairs in Goa, besides the one appearing at the commencement of the epidemic. The conditions in Goa are horrible and they are more so as the authorities appear not to have grasped the situation as yet, nor have they realised the extent of the suffering of the people.

The panic caused among the people by this so-called Influenza is so great that the neighbours, fearing the contagion do not help each other, the sick ones are left to the care of their near relative if they have any, or have to look after themselves. Even funerals are not properly attended to by priests who preach what they do not practice themselves. Corpses are carried to the graves by the grave-diggers!

What is the cause of this great panic? One would naturally suppose that in a Catholic country like Goa the priests and doctors would give relief and comfort to the sick and the suffering but, alas, it is otherwise. With the case of the doctors it has been as the saying goes "Make hay while the sun shines." Since the start of the epidemic they have increased their fees all round which makes it impossible for the poor to entertain their services. Of course, some of the brilliant doctors have discovered very effective remedies for this fever, but this is no reason at all why they should increase their fees.

The attitude of the priests is as extraordinary as it is despicable. They refuse to visit the sick point blank, and if at all they do, they cover their faces completely with handkerchiefs and administer the Sacraments with a stick! When priests who are respected and honoured by the people shirk in these days of death is it not but natural that the people should be panicstricken And it can safely be asserted that fear is the cause of more than half the total number of deaths than the real Influenza. Neither does the Government interfere and put a stop to such a state of affairs. No wonder then that this epidemic still continues to play havoc with unabated fury.

If the authorities in Goa are deaf to the sufferings of the country is it not the duty of the Goan Union, at least on account of the Goans in British India whose anxiety for their dear ones in Goa is very great, to bring pressure on the Government and the Ecclesiastical authorities and have matters set right? I enclose my card.—Yours, etc.,

FLORY.

Oct. 31.

THE WORK OF THE MUKTIFOJ MADADGAR MANDAL

A NOBLE EXAMPLE OF INDIAN SELF-SACRIFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Letters are coming in from our various Divisional Officers, giving heartbreaking accounts of how the labouring classes are suffering in the villages of Gujarat during this terrible epidemic. The generosity of Indian and other friends has enabled us to launch a new scheme to meet the situation, as stated in my last communication. We see whole families stricken down with this malady who were living before from hand to mouth and also short of clothing; but now with no income whatever, and often with no one well enough to cook the meagre meals they may be able to provide, the sick being compelled to wait uopn those rendered utterly incapable. I hear the prayers of a distracted wife at night from a hovel near by *"O my God' help me. We are all ill. What shall we do?"* Medicines are most urgently needed but the need of sufficient food is no less pressing. Even then there is the problem of finding someone to wait upon the helpless. In the city of Ahmeedabad we can call an Ambulance, and have them sent to the Influenza Hospital opened by the Gujarat Sabha, but in the villages they must perforce do the best they can at their own homes. If some of the wretched dark-crowded howels deserve such a name. Where the epidemic has affected the scavenger castes, the sanitary arrangements of the village before faulty, become horrible in the extreme.

BEGINNINGS.

Our officers from the very beginning have done their best to help those around them. They are living among the poorest all the time. In a most real sense they are Servants of All. In the Panch Mahals a Divisional Officer deliberately faces and meets death to save the lives of the poor around him. He is one of the four in the same neighbourhood. Altogether, no less than Ten Salvation Army Officers have met their death in Gujarat alone during the past month. At the time I am writing this, the latest loss we have sustained, is that of Ensign Prembai, the wife of one of our village officers. A noble example of what the children we train in our schools can become. She was a simple Gujarati Salvationist. She was trained by the Muktifoj from her infancy. Wherever she has been stationed the villagers of all castes speak most highly of her work and devotion. Her knowledge of nursing, acquired at our Anand Hospital, enabled her to do much for the sick in the villages, long before she answered the call to assist at the Influenza Hospital at Ahmedabad. Together with some half-a-dozen other nurses, she flung to the winds the fear of consequences and conscientiously did her best for the sufferers. Not one of those Nurses escaped infection; while she has been called upon to sacrifice her life, trusting God and her sorrowing husband with her darling infant. She was given a proper Salvation Army Funeral, and standing by the graveside, Colonel Spooner voiced the feelings of all when he said, he "counted it an honour to pay a tribute of respect to so beautiful a character.

Co extensively with the Army's work in Gujarat the Mandal is bravely battling with the epidemic in several hundreds of villages. One Officer writes:—"Please note that I and my Officers are doing our utmost to help and comfort the people." He then goes on to say what a great demand there is for our medicine from people of all castes, pressing for a greater supply. The Medicine has already proved effective in a large number of cases.

The Mandals are made up of all castes, who go to the relief of their fellows, led on my the Salvationists. Grateful as we are for the help already received, we are in *urgent* need of subscriptions to keep our Officers supplied with medicines and to enable them to assist the starving with needful food.—Yours etc.

H. F. B.

Ahmedabad.

GERMANS AND THE INFLUENZA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg t draw attention to an extract from a Calcutta paper in which a correspondent writes:—

"By the last mail I received a letter from a friend who is a doctor in which it was stated that German efforts were responsible for the new form of influenza that is now scourging the world. Some German scientists had an extensive laboratory outside Madrid and they successfully cultured a microbe which combined those of ordinary influenza and pneumonia. They were also working on a culture to be used as an antidote, but orders from Berlin caused the doctors to hurry as it was considered necessary to infect the American seaports and thereby hamper the shipment of troops and munitions from the United States. By some mischance due to quarrelling among the bacteriologists the disease was prematurely conveyed to Madrid and the Spanish authorities deciphered some cabled instructions that had come from Berlin and one of the Huns exposed the plot."—Yours, etc.

"B."

ATTACK SOUTH-WEST OF OUDENARDE

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31, 11-35 p.m.
Recd. 6-40 a.m., Nov. 2.

A British communique says:—The Second Army attacked this morning south-westward of Oudenarde, and captured all their objectives, and about a thousand prisoners.

BOY SCOUTS IN CALCUTTA.

PARENTS' "LAMENTABLE LACK OF INTEREST."

The annual report of the Calcutta Boy Scouts' Association for the season from October 1, 1917, to September 30, 1918, has been issued. The report, is addressed by Mr. A. D. Pickford, as District Commissioner of the Association to the Chief Commissioner. The following passages are quoted:—

On the 1st October 1917, this Association consisted of 13 Troops. During the year under review, two Troops have been added and several Clubs packs extended and formed. A Troop is now under formation in connection with the United Free Church of Scotland.

The official census of the Association in India was taken as on 30th September. The figures work out as follows:—

	Sept. 30 1918	Sept 30 1917
Scouts of all Ranks ...	394	359
Recruits (Scouts) ...	15	34
Wolf Cubs ...	81	19
Recruits (Wolf Cubs) ...	35	...
Total ...	525	412
Scoutmasters, Cubmasters and Asst. Scoutmasters.	32	21
D. C. D. S. M. Registrar.	3	3
Secy., Treasurer, Quartermaster ...	3	...
Chaplains ...	8	5
Total engaged in movement.	571	441

Having regard to the war this may be considered satisfactory expansion.

INDIAN SCOUTS.

During the year Indian Scouts Association under the title of "The Boy Scouts of Bengal" has been started with H. E. the Governor as Patron and the Hon. the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan as President. Mr. N. M. Ross is their District Commissioner. The two Associations have not clashed in any way. The specific declaration lately made by the Chief Scout, Sir Robert Baden Powell, that the only bar to the admission of Indian Scouts as an association under the Baden Powell movement is the scarcity of Scoutmasters during the war has been welcomed and has tended to remove any misunderstandings that may have existed.

PARENTS.

I have again to report a lamentable lack of interest on the part of the large majority of parents in the scouting activities of their children. Cordial invitations are issued to them to attend rallies and one would have supposed that they would have made a point of being present at least when their sons assumed the responsibilities involved in the Scout Promise. At intervals I have addressed circular letters to parents in scouting matters and invited correspondence and criticisms or suggestions but entirely without response. Scoutmasters under present circumstances have not the time to do much visiting.

The Boy Scout movement is only one of the many organisations which are trying to improve the chances of Calcutta youth to attain clean living and good citizenship and we hope it is making some small contribution to that end. The social problem in Calcutta will not, however, be solved until much more powerful agencies take the matter in hand and provide an environment within which private effort can work with more hope of success. The city is full of slums, sanitation is defective, building regulations are inadequate, there are no housing schemes, vice is easy and cheap and ugliness, moral and material, abounds. Education by general consent is not all that it should be, schoolmasters, especially in the subordinate grades, are underpaid, the municipality takes no interest in the subject, medical attendance for children is inadequate and unorganised and in many other ways Calcutta lags hopelessly behind instead of adopting ready made the methods which have been tried and proved in other cities in the East, not to mention Europe and America. If anyone is inclined to doubt this let him remember that Calcutta is not bounded on the north by Park Street. If at times we feel discouraged it is because the Boy Scout and other movements can do no more than act at a brake to social deterioration as long as these larger problems outside their scope and power remain unsolved and unremedied.

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FIRE NEAR NULL BAZAR.

85 SHOPS AND GODOWNS BURNT.

A LAKH DAMAGE ESTIMATED.

A fire broke out on Sunday in the early hours of the morning in a row of shops and godowns, numbering about 85 at Sandhurst Road, opposite the Null Bazar Market. They were comprised in five corrugated sheds owned by one Abdul Hoosein Abdul Karim Batliwala. Most of the shops were tenanted by several dealers dealing in goods, such as earthenpots, carpets, matches, glassware, second-hand newspapers etc. The fire appears to have originated in some of the godowns where inflammable articles like crackers, matches etc. were stored; and it soon spread over the whole row. The Babula-tank Fire Brigade was the first to arrive on the scene, and was followed by others. All the fire-engines soon began to work and the fire was brought under control in about three-fourths of an hour i.e. at about 1 p.m.

In about half a dozen shops there was valuable stock of glassware which was mostly destroyed. Similar was the fate of a cloth-shop. It is understood that the glassware and cloth shops as well as the sheds were insured. Many of the occupants of the shops are petty dealers, who have not insured their goods and who have, therefore suffered the most. The total loss is believed to be over a lakh of rupees.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENT.

T. K. G.—Our decision is final. We cannot enter into any discussion of the matter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 4th November, 1918.

HIGH WORDS AND FAINT HEART.

The much-vaunted and advertised All-India Conference of Moderates has come and gone without the creation of any very grave disturbance on the surface of Indian political life. Its chief effect has been to demonstrate the feebleness of the movement that created it. All Indians respect and revere some of the men who were associated with it, on account of the great services they have rendered to the country in the past. But they were a mere handful amidst a medley of unimportant persons, some of whom are distinguished only by their titles and many of whom were only attracted to or dragged into the Conference by the belief that they would be doing something that would commend them in the eyes of officialdom. On the first day, at a fair estimate, there were less than 400 persons in the theatre, including a preponderating number of visitors; on the second day the number dwindled to not much more than a hundred and interest in the proceedings was so listless that a small band of 25 persons, of most of whom nobody had ever heard before, were able to carry an important amendment in favour of communal representation, which there is every reason to believe was highly distasteful to the majority of the leaders. In the face of these facts, exhibiting the absolutely trumpery character of the public support which months of canvassing produced, the heroics of the President in describing the assembly as "this great Conference" and his fond expectation that he and his friends were laying the foundations of a vast epoch-making movement comparable to the Indian National Congress, appear highly ludicrous. Now that the nakedness of the land has been so painfully exposed, we may, perhaps, look forward to a return, in the near future, of most of these errant "leaders" to the Congress fold.

For the present, however, it has to be admitted that they have gone very near to burning their boats behind them and their assertion of fundamental differences between them and the Congress cannot be controverted in the face of their declarations. Stripped of all its rhetorical verbiage, the presidential address, to be frank, presents only a painful study in "slave psychology." Indeed, his and the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee constitute a positive revelry of humble subservience. The past history of the Congress and the utterances of Congress leaders, ten, fifteen and twenty years ago, are sufficient food for their timid appetite. For them the world does not,—apparently has not moved. The forces of freedom have not been unchained for them. The President may revel in a wealth of eloquence and doubtful metaphor descriptive of the tides which taken at the flood lead on to fortune and of the onrushing flow,—through the trackless desert!—which is to sweep us into the Promised Land! But he has no intention of embarking on any such glorious voyage. He does not consider himself fitted for its dangers; so he neither proposes nor wishes to venture further than is thought good for him by his pastors and masters, who will take care to see that the course of the stream is rigorously confined and the onrushing flow safely dammed before they allow him on board. We agree that there are tides in the affairs of nations, as in those of man, which taken at the flood lead on to fortune. India does not ask more than that the tide should be taken at the flood; she can dispense with the prospect of "riding on its crest until we are swept by its onrushing flow into the Promised Land", which Mr. Surendranath Banerjea with reckless irrelevance introduces into a plea for cautious progress—even to the verge of timidity. She will be content if her barque is permitted to ride peacefully and quietly on the flood into the sweet waters of healthful progress. But the President of the Moderate Conference with his gospel of timidity and subservience would not have her do this. He glories in the announcement of August, 1917, which, as we have so often pointed out, is a negation in set terms of self-determination. He glories in digging out all the admonitions for caution and slow progress of a bye-gone day, and, while the world is palpitating and pulsating with the new forces that have been unchained, while centuries are sweeping past us in moments, and he is singing an anthem to the onrushing flood, he exhorts his countrymen not to think that it is for them to venture on the waters without a guiding and controlling hand and the fetters about their feet.

It might be supposed that when Mr. Banerjea buried himself in the archieves of the past to bolster up his policy of timidity, he had completely forgotten the mighty struggle for liberty and freedom that has revolutionised the world's thought and banned the spirit of domination for ever. And so, as a matter of fact, he had, for we find in the official printed copy of his speech, the reference to the war is inserted, as a typewritten after-thought! And the result is not the least ludicrous feature of this strange document. The war, he says, in this interpolated passage, is a struggle for liberty, and a war on behalf of democracy. "Democracy is the dominant note in all parts of the civilised world to-day," he exclaims exultantly. And then comes, as usual, the anti-climax. "India would welcome a just and lasting peace giving India her due and legitimate share of self-government." For other peoples democracy, for others self-determination, but, says Mr. Banerjea, India will welcome her "due and legitimate share" as represented by the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme, which is based on the denial of self-determination and democracy contained in the Announcement of August, 1917, and lays down the formula that the will of the Government of India must remain unimpaired. For this he has seceded from the Congress, of which he was a brilliant ornament and heroic leader for quarter of a century,—because he is content to accept the decision that Indians are not fit for responsible Government, not entitled to the self-determination which is proclaimed from the four corners of the world to be the inalienable right of all peoples, and the Congress is not! Now let us bury the Moderate Conference and get on with our work!

PEACE WITH TURKEY AND AFTER!

The last phase of the war,—as the present may, without over-confidence or undue optimism, be regarded,—is, as might have been expected, full of kaleidoscopic developments. Of these the one that has most immediate interest and importance is the definite conclusion of an armistice between Turkey and the Allies. This truce, the prelude in all human probability to a permanent peace, is a consummation which cannot fail to be received with the utmost gratification throughout India and, indeed, the Empire. The fact that Turkey went to war with her old and traditional ally, England, was deplored by none more than by British statesmen and all genuine friends of Turkey, and there is reason to believe that the better mind of Turkey herself has never ceased to reprobate the German-inspired policy which wantonly involved her in hostilities with the very Powers who had stood by her in her resistence to the encroachments of Russian Tsardom, and who extended the most genuine welcome to the dawn of her era of emancipation when she had succeeded in freeing herself from the fetters of Abdul Hamid's autocratic tyranny.

The miserable chapter of Turkey's war with the Allies, however, is at last over, and, as we have suggested, its significance, both immediate and potential, cannot be exaggerated. For that very reason, it seems to us, there is utmost need for all to realise the *fact* of peace between England and Turkey in a spirit of sobriety and satisfaction rather than of boast and bombast. The occasion, and the enormous stake in complicated issues of the first magnitude ahead of us, demand that those who cannot receive the news of a victory without working themselves into hysterics should be restrained. Also, it is our duty to point out that, so far as India is concerned, a special responsibility devolves at the present hour upon Reuter's and other news agencies in respect of their manner of serving up news. The news should be transmitted as far as possible in a plain, straightforward manner, without embroidery or embellishment at the hands of the news agency's aspiring young descriptive writers. A warning on both heads seems to us to be called for. To take the latter point first, here is Reuter's latest message:

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, No. 1.
Recd. 8-10 a.m., Nov. 3.

Reuter is informed that the terms of the Turkish armistice constitute complete and unconditional surrender, enabling military forces to occupy any place they choose. Territorial readjustments are left to the Peace Conference, but any suggestion of Turkish sovereignty over liberated populations would be viewed with the greatest disfavour. The armistice is of enormous importance from the point of view of prosecuting the war against Germany, reviving Russian and Roumanian situations.

It is obvious that this telegram is compounded of official information, which it was Reuter's duty to transmit, with interpolation, of the nature of comment, which is Reuter's own. After the definite announcement, manifestly authorised, that "Territorial readjustments are left to the Peace Conference," is added "but any suggestion of Turkish sovereignty over liberated populations would be viewed with the greatest disfavour." This is obviously an unauthorised addendum, inasmuch as it qualifies, if not contradicts, the preceding statement which is one of the utmost importance, and is deliberately vague. "Viewed with the greatest disfavour"—by whom? It should be a kindness to Reuter, and the Censor, to be told that this sort of needless ambiguity is calculated to be mischievous rather than helpful.

Then, as regards the necessity of restraining self-constituted experts who are disposed to hold forth on the question of the future of Turkey with expansive irresponsibility, we think there can hardly be any two opinions. Their potentiality of doing mischief, if anything, is greater. Turkish territorial readjustments are likely to be among the thorniest of the questions of post-war settlement, and in face of the official statement that they are "left to the Peace Conference," for amateur experts to embark on the task of suggesting, for the benefit of Allied statesmen, "some system (for the future of Turkey) in which the Moslems of India can have a part" is at once pernicious and stupid. Nor are comments like—"For months the Black Sea has been a German Lake; it will now be a British Lake"—less reprehensible. Who told this to the "Times of India"? No British or Allied statesman has avowed any such intention, and to suggest that Great Britain and her Allies in the hour of victory can do nothing better than to step into the shoes of Germany is a piece of misconceived and mischievous exultation. It is necessary to urge the need of acquiring a correct perspective, because a failure in this respect, as indicated in the examples we have cited, is calculated to produce the wrong kind of impression. It is not for strategists and pinchbeck political pontiffs of the Bori Bunder type to anticipate the deliberations and decisions of the Peace Conference, or to interpret the intentions of British statesmen. Not less impertinent is the attempt to define the attitude of the Moslems of India on this question. That attitude is sufficiently well-known and its future expession or modification is the exclusive concern of the community and its leaders.

Notes of the Day.

The End of An Empire.

An Amsterdam message stated on Thursday that the censorshp on newspapers from Austria had been abolished. Having regard to the Austrian policy in the matter, the news was symptomatic of happenings in the ramshackle Empire—or, as we may say now, what was an Empire until a few days ago. With our present knowledge of the too rapid development of events in the Dominions over which Emperor Karl—now a "waif and stray"—ruled, we can realise that the step taken, by what was his Government in approaching President Wilson for an armistice was not prompted by a penitent mood but by the stern logic of facts which anticipated the chaotic developments that are now taking place.

Nemesis.

The nationalhties whom the Hapsburgs oppressed and suppressed have already taken their destiny in their own hands. And their several ways of realising their long-cherished desires afford an ironic comment on the declaration of the Austrian Foreign Minister in his last note to President Wilson that "in complete harmony with the endeavours of President Wilson to create safeguards against future wars and create a family of nations, we have already made preparations to enable the races of Austria and Hungary to determine and carry out, unhindered, their future constitution in accordance with their own wishes."

Towards Democracy....

The manner in which the disruptive forces in "Austria-Hungary" are realising themselves baffles comment. But there is one thing that can be said with certainty about the changes—the revolutionary changes—that are taking place. They are for the most part inspired by the ideals of democracy. The Austrian system of the negation and suppression of political idealism and the refusal, hitherto, of the Austro-Hungarain statesmen to grapple with the problem of their subject nationalities in a generous spirit have, in fact, brought about the inevitable doom for the hapless "Empire."

The Task of the Allies.

Nevertheless, for the Allies, too, the rapid development of events in "Austria-Hungary" has created a problem of great gravity. Though this development, among other things, premises the creation of a compact confederation of Slav States as a bulwark against the militant nationalism of Prussianised Germany, it thrusts a great project of East-European partition into the vast confusion of the war. The Austrian armistice conditions, which the Inter-Allied Conference at Versailles has drawn up, render enemy resumption of war impossible and also prevent him from profiting by the armistice by extricating himself from his present bad position.

Shall Austria Exist?

Having achieved this the first concern of the Allies will be to settle the territorial difficulties satisfactorily on the basis of nationality and self-determination. Granting that these difficulties are settled—and the overlapping of nationalities make the difficulties seem almost insurmountable—the question arises: What, in that event, is to happen to Austria? Shall Austria no longer exist? For an answer to that question we must wait and see. One thing is clear. The Austro-Hungarian autocracy is gone for ever. Its complete and irretrievable collapse is the one outstanding feature of the changes that the last week has seen. But the collapse of autocracy is not confined to Austria. It is as Mr. Asquith points out, the most striking change in Europe. Not merely Austria-Hungary, therefore, but Europe is in the melting-pot.

"Englishman" on the Industrial Commission Report.

The question of tariffs was not referred to the Holland Industrial Commission. A system of scientific protective tariffs is one of the vital necessities for India and the Government committed a blunder in not referring this question to the Commission. The "Englishman" has something trenchant to say on this point. It says:—

"By one of those strange whims that were so frequent in the past the Commission was prevented from enquiring into the question and effect of tariffs upon Indian industries. The whole report is thus robbed of an important aspect which cannot be disregarded especially under the present circumstances when Imperial preference is practically assured of introduction or at least stands the chance of a fair investigation, which it never had under the old regime. The whole question of tariffs it is announced in the Reform Report is probably to be discussed at an Imperial Conference at which India will be present. Had the Government of India been farsighted enough to let the Industrial Commission investigate the tariff question on this occassion it would have been ready for such a conference as well as having gone some way to clearing up a question upon which diverse views are held."

Mr. Charles Roberts on the Reforms.

Mr. Charles Roberts, who accompanied Mr. Montagu in his recent Indian tour, has written a quite readable article on the Reforms, in the "Contemporary Review." He mainly deals with Lord Sydenham and demolishes him completely. It would come as a surprise to many, familiar with his lordship's incessant activities, that he too pretends that he supports the August declaration. Mr. Charles Roberts pins him on this admission and presses that allegiance to the pledge involves the conferment of substantial reforms, which cannot be evaded. Mr. Roberts mainly devotes his criticism to Lord Sydenham's haphazard and absurd suggestion that the reforms should be tried first in a district and, if successful, extended. This "try it on the dog" method is strongly objected to by Mr. Charles Roberts. Now that diarchy in the beginning has been accepted by the Congress, Mr. Charles Roberts may have saved himself the trouble of elaborately defending the system of a half-way house. We thank Mr. Charles Roberts for his admission that India even now has men capable of undertaking the work of self-government. Only, he wants that the people of India should be trained in the art of government. He seems also to be afraid that otherwise the forces of disorder may be set loose. We think ample safeguards and precautions have been devised in the Congress Scheme for maintaining peace and order. The Army and the Navy are absolutely at the disposal of Government and there is no room whatsoever to suppose that disorder would be the order of the day, if the pace be quickened.

The Position of the Seceders.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, however distinguished he may be in other walks of life, is but a mediocrity in politics. He avowed in the Seceders' Conference that the seceders could not associate with the Congress when it said a definite period should be fixed, at the end of which full responsible government should be given. We believe Mr. Paranjpye is one of the signatories asking for full autonomy for Bombay, immediately. It hardly looks well in his mouth to complain of the fixation of a statutory period for the grant of full-fledged self-government. Moreover, it was not the invention of the Special Congress that led to the demand of a statutory guarantee. It appears Mr. Paranjpye does not know what passed at the Calcutta Congress. That Congress, when all parties stood together, did ask for a statutory guarantee and the resolution was moved by the "Grandfather of the Congress," to use the sobriquet devised by Sir Eternal Verity. Mr. Paranjpye need not be horrified at the suggestion. Again, Mr. Paranjpye seems to think that India wants to accept the reforms as an experiment. That is probably why he complains that the Congress wants full responsible Government, whether the experiment successful or not. It is no question of an experiment. The reforms have been long overdue and India expects them as a matter of right. This talk of "experiment," "periodical examination", "not yet fit" has been invented by our political opponents and Mr. Paranjpye, though in a hurry to separate himself from the Congress, need not be in a hurry to hug them and adopt their phraseology.

What do our Friends in England Say?

There seems to be just now a good deal of foolish talk about the views of our friends in England. The following from "India" will be helpful in enabling the reader correctly to estimate the necessity or desirability of desertion from the Congress:—

"For ourselves we much regret that the Moderate leaders have not made their stand at the Congress Session itself. No question could have arisen as to any resolution of a fundamental character binding them, if they had stood out unitedly against their being passed. If the Moderates throughout the country are really in a majority and they fear being beaten in the Congress Session, they have only themselves to thank for poor and inefficient organisation. . . . Only after testing the feeling of the Congress itself and finding no other course open to them, should the All-India Conference have been decided upon and in that event, the Moderates would have stood upon firmer ground.

The Supreme Need of Unity.

"India" continues:—

"It is characteristic of "The Times" which until recently has done nothing to strengthen the hands of the Moderates, that it should complain that they have shown great weakness of organisation and declare that the strength of the Extremists gives force to the agitation here in favour of communal representation. It is the greater pity that, at a time when unity of action is most necessary, the differences, between the two wings of the national movement are being utilised by opponents of national unity to divide them further apart. The strength of reaction here is not inherent but lies in the discussions between Indian Nationalists themselves. Surely, the lesson of Ireland is not going to be lost!"

Will the seceders now at least learn why "The Times" is patting them on the back?

KAISER'S ABDICATION DEMANDED.

CHAOS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

KING BORIS OF BULGARIA ABDICATES

SOVIET ANARCHY SWEEPS OVER CENTRAL EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Nov. 3.

COPENHAGEN.—It is officially announced that Scheidemann as State Secretary has sent the Chancellor a memorandum, emphasising the necessity for abdication of the Emperor.

FIDELITY TO HOHENZOLLERNS.

UNANIMOUS VOTE OF PRUSSIAN UPPER HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 2 a.m., Nov. 3.

A Berlin message states that the Prussian Upper House has unanimously voted fidelity to the hereditary ruling house.

RUMOURS OF ABDICATION OF KAISER

SHOULD BE RECEIVED WITH GREATEST SUSPICION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 3.

Reuter is informed by the Foreign Office that rumours of abdication of the Kaiser should be received with the greatest suspicion.

GERMAN PRESS DISCUSSING KAISER'S POSITION.

FORMATION OF A SOCIALIST REPUBLIC SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 3.

AMSTERDAM.—The whole German press is discussing the Kaiser's position. Papers publish inspired statements that he intends to issue a decree assenting to internal and political change. A meeting of the Progressive party at Munich passed a resolution demanding the Kaiser's abdication.

The "Weser Zeitung" reports that a crowd numbering thousands, demonstrated before the palace at Stuttgart demanding abdication of the Kaiser and formation of a German Socialist Republic. The police dispersed them with difficulty.

A meeting in Berlin of banking, commercial and industrial representatives passed a resolution to urge the government to accept the Entente's armistice terms as it was impossible to expect the wars situation to improve.

A DECREE BY KAISER.

ENDORSES DECISION OF REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 3.

AMSTERDAM.—On the occasion of constitutional developments coming into force, the Kaiser has issued a decree endorsing the decisions of the Reichstag and avowing his determination to co-operate in their full development.

KING BORIS ABDICATES.

PEASANT GOVERNMENT FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that the Bulgarian King Boris has abdicated. A Peasant Government has been established at Tirnovo under Stambulinsky.

CHAOTIC CONDITIONS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

WAVE OF SOVIET ANARCHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

The abdication of King Boris is the latest sensation of the week, which has witnessed the collapse of two Empires and the sudden development of a military disaster of the first magnitude on the plains of Venetia. The establishment of a peasant government in Bulgaria may be indicative of the tendency even in Austria-Hungary, where the conditions are at present chaotic and news scrappy and uncertain.

There are apparently two Premiers in Hungary—Count Hadik, the nominee of Archduke Francis Joseph, charged by the latter to restore order, and Count Karolyi, whose former championship of Magyar domination makes his national ministry suspect in the eyes of the Allies. Both may still be submerged in the wave of Soviet anarchy, as the establishment of Councils of Soldiers and Officers is reported both in Vienna and Budapest. Count Karolyi has issued a list of ministers, chiefly notable for the fact that they are all Magyars.

Another new cabinet is the German-Austrian formed in Vienna, the most notable name in which is the holder of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, viz., the Socialist Victor Adler, father of the assassin of the Premier Stuergk in 1916.

MYSTERY OF EMPEROR KARL'S MOVEMENTS.

Meanwhile, the whereabouts of Emperor Karl are uncertain. The latest report is that he is still in Vienna. All these developments impose new responsibilities on the Entente, involving the safeguarding of their subjects, limitation of civil war and preservation of governments capable of discharging the obligations incurred by the Monarchy.

It is impossible yet to predict how the swift march of events will affect Germany. The hurried departure of the Kaiser, the Chancellor and Delbrueck, the Kaiser's Secretary, for Headquarters, has revived rumours in Berlin of impending abdication, though it is pointed out in London, that stiffened German resistance to the British coincided with the Kaiser's arrival at the front and it is stated that the first task of Ludendorff's successor Groener is to collect reinforcements from the East for the West.

CLAIMS OF NATIONALITIES IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 2 a.m., Nov. 3.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Vorwaerts" states that the constituent assembly of Austrian Rumanes formed on the 28th October demanded the union of Bukovina, Transylvania and Rumanian territories of Hungary as an independent state. Polish deputies in the Reichsrat announced the union of Austro-Hungarian Polish territories with the Polish State and a liquidation commission has been established at Lemberg to arrange this.

A telegram from Agram says that the Croatian Diet has declared absolute independence of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia.

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL.

ALLEGIANCE OF MILITARY AND NAVAL COMMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Budapest states that the military and naval commands and civil servants are taking the oath of allegiance to the National Council. The Council is urging the people to resume work and the soldiers to return to barracks. Popular rejoicings continue.

AUSTRIAN ARMY DEMANDS PEACE.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS ABOUT DEVELOPMENTS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 3.

News from Vienna and Budapest continues vague and contradictory. Despatches from Budapest *via* Ameterdam describe soldiers as acclaiming the new national government, whereas Copenhagen states that communication between Berlin and Budapest has been cut, and last advices reported bloody street fighting between Hungarian and Bosnian troops.

Apparently troops in both capitals are clamouring for peace and the new Governments are trying to smooth them. Thus the German-Austrian Council at Vienna has issued a proclamation to the garrison and also to the soldiers at the front promising the immediate conclusion of peace and speedy demobilisation, and urging them to refrain from excesses. Representatives of the Council visited barracks to negotiate with soldiers regarding the formation of and German-Austrian army.

GERMAN-AUSTRIAN MINISTRY IN VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Vienna states that the Premier Lammasch, representing the Imperial regime, has informed the President of the State Council that he is empowered to hand over Government within the German-Austrian sphere.

FORMATION OF A SOLDIERS CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

A message from Vienna states that plans have been drawn up for the formation of a representative Soldiers' Central Committee to replace the present provisional one.

'TO SPREAD THE INFECTION.'

BOLSHEVIKS PLANNING TO SWEEP OVER EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

STOCKHOLM.—The Swedish mission which has returned from the Ukraine emphasises that the Bolshevik peril menaces the Ukraine, where the presence of German troops is tolerated because it affords a safeguard against Bolshevism

The newspaper "Svenska Dagblad" declares that the Russian Bolsheviks are planning to sweep over Europe. The Bolshevik Government is spending large sums in neighbouring countries "to spread the infection."

SPECULATION ABOUT ARMISTICE TERMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Lokalanzeiger" points out that Germany has asked not for conditions but for proposals for armistice, upon the receipt of which she will negotiate as with equals. The Berlin press is described as wavering between resignation and hope of continued resistance, should the armistice terms be hard.

British newspapers speculating on armistice terms forecast the occupation of the line of the Rhine, together with bridgeheads on the further bank and stoppage of work at Essen under the control of a neutral commission.

LLOYD'S WAR RISK RATES REDUCED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 3.

Lloyd's war risk insurance rates have been reduced to nominal figures for voyages in the more distant parts and by fifty to twenty-five per cent. for other voyages.

DISCONTENT AMONG DUTCH TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

AMSTERDAM.—The granting of military leave is being resumed where militarily advisable, except among recent turbulent corps.

AUSTRIAN DREADNOUGHT BLOWN UP.

ITALIAN NAVAL OFFICERS' ADVENTURE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 3.

AMSTERDAM.—A Vienna telegram states two Italian naval officers entered the Pola roadstead at night and mined and blew up the Austrian dreadnough Viribus Units. Most of the crew were saved. No explanation has been received as to how the raid was carried out. According to a later telegram from Vienna the mine was placed alongside the hull.

LATER.

ROME.—An official message states that it was Engineer-Commander Rossetti and Surgeon-Lieutenant Paroleci who destroyed the Viribus Units. It is believed that both were taken prisoners.

NAVY HANDED OVER TO SOUTH SLAV COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 1, 10-10 p.m.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Nov. 3.

A wireless German message states that an Imperial proclamation in Vienna announces that the Austro-Hungarian navy has been handed over to the South Slav National Council at Agram.

VALENCIENNES CAPTURED.

IMPORTANT STRATEGIC VICTORY.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2, 2-30 p.m.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

A British communiqué says:—Fighting on Nov. 1, southward of Valenciennes was very severe and continued until the morning. On a battlefront of six miles large numbers of the enemy were killed, many counter-attacks were repulsed and 4,000 prisoners were taken.

The Seventeenth Corps and Twenty-second Corps, under Generals Ferguson and Godley respectively, gained the high ground southeastward of Valenciennes and in the morning pressed forward and captured Preseau village.

Northward, a Canadian Corps under General Currie, after hard fighting in the outskirts of Valenciennes, have passed through the town, which is wholly in our possession.

ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 2, 5-35 a.m.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Nov. 3.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters telegraphing yesterday, said: The attack of the First and Third British armies south of Valenciennes already threatens enemy communications by the capture of the high ground south-east of the town. The enemy is resisting strongly, clearly intending to cling to this strategic pivot as long as possible. Our batteries could easily render Valenciennes untenable, but only by ruining it and the desire to avoid damaging the town is largely responsible for the prolongation of the fighting.

HUGE CAPTURES BY BRITISH

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES ON VALENCIENNES FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2, 12-25 a.m.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

Last night's British communiqué says:—English and Canadian troops attacked at dawn on a six-mile front southward of Valenciennes. We, after sharp fighting inflicting exceptionally heavy casualties, forced the passage of the Rhonelle, captured the villages of Maresches and Aulnoy and reached the rail line in the southern outskirts of Valenciennes.

The enemy determinedly counter-attacked on the high ground westward of the Preseau-Valenciennes road. We maintained our positions on the ridge. Counter-attacks in the evening are developing north-eastward and northward of Aulnoy. We took between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners. The British during October took 49,000 prisoners in France, including 1,200 officers. The British captured during the same period 925 guns, 7,000 machine-guns and 670 trench-mortars.

In the area of the enemy's retreat enormous stocks of ammunition, material and stores have fallen into our hands, including several locomotives, quantities of rolling-stock, many wagons, a few tanks, hundreds of tons of wire, several thousand tons of road-metal, some hundreds of miles of telephone cable and a great number of engineer and other dumps. The enemy abandoned on the front of one army alone some two million feet of timber.

The British in the series of successful battles during the past three months have taken 172,659 prisoners and captured 2,378 guns, 17,000 machine-guns and 2,750 trench-mortars.

FIGHTING AROUND VALENCIENNES.

STHUBERT AND MARLY CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 0-40 a.m., Nov. 3.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 3.

In last night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—There was determined fighting throughout the day south and east of Valenciennes. We made good progress northeast of Maresches, and east and north of Preseau, capturing the hamlet of Sthubert and farms in the vicinity.

East of Valenciennes, we captured Marly village and our advanced troops entered St. Saulve. In the course of these operations we captured two tanks, which the enemy used in his unsuccessful counter-attacked on 1st November and took several hundred prisoners.

We advanced our line and captured prisoners in a successful minor operation westward of Landrecies.

AVIATION.

We dropped fifteen and a half tons of bombs making many direct hits on railways. We shot down thirteen enemy aeroplanes and drove down seven out of control. Ten British are missing.

ENEMY RETREATING THROUGH ARGONNE FOREST.

VIGOROUS FRANCO-AMERICAN ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 6-10 a.m., Nov. 3.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 3.

Last night's French communiqué says:—Vigorous attacks of the Fourth army on the

(Continued on page 8.)

TERMS OF TURKISH ARMISTICE.

"COMPLETE AND UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

TERRITORIAL READJUSTMENTS LEFT TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Nov. 3.

Reuter is informed that the terms of the Turkish armistice constitute complete and unconditional surrender, enabling military forces to occupy any place they choose. Territorial readjustments are left to the Peace Conference, but any suggestion of Turkish sovereignty over liberated populations would be viewed with the greatest disfavour.

The armistice is of enormous importance from the point of view of prosecuting the war against Germany, reviving Russian and Roumanian situations.

ANARCHY IN TURKEY.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DESERTERS LIVING ON ROBBERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

A message from The Hague states that it is reported that anarchy prevails in Constantinople and in the whole of Turkey. Hundreds of thousands of deserters are reported to be living on robbery.

CHANGED FEELINGS OF TURKISH PRESS.

PRO-ENTENTE MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Constantinople via Berlin discloses the changed feelings of the Turkish Press as regards Germany's invincibility. The papers declare that the German war policy has become bankrupt, while Great Britain and American are the leading powers. Therefore, it is Turkey's task to open favourable relations with both these powers.

The newspaper "Sabah" says the stain of the past must be wiped out. Another paper declares that the Turks have always been in favour of Great Britain and France and the Turco-German Alliance was purely Government-made.

PALESTINE OPERATIONS.

GEN. ALLENBY OCCUPIES NUELIMA JUNCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's special cable says:—

General Allenby has occupied Nuelima junction on the Baghdad railway and captured an accumulation of rolling stock. General Liman Von Sanders' force is reported to have retired towards Alexandretta. It is rumoured that General Liman Von Sanders has been recalled to Germany.

INDIAN EMIGRATION TO COLONIES.

"NO IMPERIAL LEGISLATION NECESSARY."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Nov. 3.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu said he thought that no Imperial legislation would be required to give effect to the Imperial Conference resolutions on migration between India and the Dominions. The necessary steps could be taken in India.

RUN ON GERMAN BANKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 1, 10-10 p.m.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Nov. 3.

The President of the Imperial German State Bank addressing the Bank directors indicated that recent political and military events had resulted in financial panic. He said there had been a completely senseless withdrawal of balances from the credit of institutions and hoarding of bank notes by members of every class of population, unmindful that by the isolation of money they severely damaged the whole of German economic existence at a time of greatest necessity.

AERIAL EXPEDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

The Independent Force on October 31 attacked the railway station at Bonn, the railway at Treves and aerodromes at Frescaty and Buhl. All returned.

INDIAN REFORMS AND "TIMES."

MR. MONTAGU'S CRITICS CONDEMNED.

"DUMB MASSES NO OBSTACLES TO REFORM."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

London, October 25.—"The Times" publishes a leader generally condemnatory of Mr. Montagu's critics, remarking that the trouble with those who say that Western methods are unsuited to the East is that they very rarely suggest any practical alternative. While "The Times" sympathises with Lord Middleton's motion for a joint committee, it complains that he quickly reached the stage where he seemed to be questioning the whole principle lying behind Mr. Montagu or any similar project of reform. "The Times" declares that unless something like what Lord Lansdowne called a dream be realised and India took her rightful place as a willing and contented unit within the Empire, the Imperial structure, as we know it, will all become unstable.

The writer goes on to refer to Lord Sydenham's meagre alternative and says that to man a few districts with Indian officials and call that experimental reform would be to withdraw from the distinct and definite pledges made in August 1917 by His Majesty's Government. This country chose its pathway when Lord Macaulay laid the foundations of Western education. We cannot leave India as a placid backwater outside the main currents of human life. Her people are deeply conscious of the world movement all about them. It is no answer to say that Western institutions failed in other Oriental countries, for early failures were to be expected. It is no answer to point to India's dumb masses; for, in most countries great constitutional changes have been initiated by small groups. Did the masses of Japan consciously demand the changes initiated 50 years ago?

"MORNING POST'S" LUCUBRATION.

The "Morning Post" interprets Lord Islington's speech as meaning that the critics are expending their shot and shell on a mere scaffolding. According to him, it says, "the Government of the country will be unable to pronounce a considered opinion on the Reforms until the three committees have reported and if the present scheme is found unworkable, another can be substituted. The extremely modest language which Lord Islington applied to his chief's masterpiece suggests that Mr. Montagu has landed himself in a woeful mess and begins to be aware of the fact that he has even failed to assuage the political Indians. There is little to choose between the Extremist who would reject the scheme and the Moderate who would remodel it out of recognition."

LATEST CABLES.

PASSPORTS FAR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

MR. MONTAGU'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Nov. 4.

In the House of Commons replying to questions by Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu emphasised that in the present condition of shipping accommodation and restrictions of journeys by women and children by certain routes, passages could not be obtained for more than a small proportion of the wives of Military or Civil Officers desiring to join their husbands in India. He fully realised the resultant hardships.

PRISONERS AND BOOTY SINCE JULY 15TH.

BIG HAUL BY ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 8 a.m. Nov. 3.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Nov. 4.

PARIS.—Since the 15th July the Allies have taken 7,290 officers and 3,54,365 men and have captured 6,217 guns 38,623 machineguns and 3,907 minethrowers. Of these 2,472 officers 106,871 men 2,064 guns, 13,639 machineguns and 1,193 mine-throwers were captured in October.

SILVER MARKET QUIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Nov. 4.

Montagu's silver report says:—The market continues quiet and sound in tone. There has been no fresh movement in Shanghai exchange.

WAR SHOULD NOT OCCUR AGAIN.

AUTOCRACY MUST PERISH.

MR. ASQUITH ON PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., Nov. 3.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Cupar, said: Matters have reached a stage at which victory must be decisive if peace is to be secured. All our sacrifices will have been thrown away if we acquiesce in anything less than a peace which, besides, permanently crushing the present enemies' aggressive ambition, renders the occurrence of such a war impossible by striking at the very root of the causes of a war. A League of Nations must be attained to, but, if it is to exist in a practical sense then, no country can participate in the partnership if its government is based on autocracy.

IRRETRIEVABLE COLLAPSE OF AUTOCRACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 2 a.m., Nov. 3.

Mr. Asquith speaking at Glasgow, said that the most striking change occurring in Europe was the complete irretrievable collapse of autocracy. Three Emperors in 1914 ruled the greater part of Europe and a large part of Asia. The Russian Emperor had been deposed and murdered, the Austrian Emperor was waif and stray while the third was hovering on the verge of abdication. Whatever may be the terms of peace these thrones cannot be rebuilt. We entered on the war as champions of smaller nations and in spite of tribulations every one of these would ultimately find its trust in the Allies more than justified. History would record how largely this achievement was due to the British navy and merchant service, armies, airmen and British finance. Our general aims could still be summed up in two words—reparation and security.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN NEW YORK.

85 PERSONS KILLED AND 200 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., Nov. 3.

NEW YORK.—Eighty-five people have been killed and two-hundred injured owing to a subway train at Brooklyn jumping the rail. The first carriage was smashed to fragments. Others caught fire.

DISORDERS OF DUTCH SOLDIERS.

OUTBREAK QUELLED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 3.

Discontented, owing to the suspension of leave of hundreds of Dutch soldiers at Flushing, they smashed the windows of the residence of Commander Walcherem and the Officers' Club. The police with drawn sabres assisted by field artillery dispersed the demonstrators.

GERMAN DEPORTATION OF FRENCH YOUTH.

A PATHETIC APPEAL FROM LILLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

PARIS.—The Rector of the Lille University has forwarded to President Poincare a petition signed by 5,000 parents, entreating the French Government to summons Germany to return their children carried off during occupation in violation of Inter-National Law.

The document is couched in the most pathetic terms and says *inter alia*:—"We are tortured by the thought that our children, weakened by unheard of privations and exposed to fatigues, dangers and miseries, are being dragged along by savage hordes flying in disorder and are abandoned to the mercies of pitiless and heartless men."

Correspondents who have visited the Champagne and Ardennes region speak of the enemy's awful and wanton destruction of private houses. Their method was conscientiously to burn every house by placing mines in cellars, which were exploded at the moment of evacuation by sappers.

Even churches were not spared, while the destruction of wells was executed with diabolical ingenuity. All this was carried out amidst the deep indignation of the inhabitants. The officers told the latter:—"We have orders to do it."

GERMAN MILITARY CABAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

Swiss reports depict the Kaiser's departure for Headquarters as a flight. It is stated that the Government is urging his abdication. Ludendorff, who is apparently still at the Headquarters, is said to be chief of a military Cabal against the Government, but it is believed that the latter could thwart any such plot.

VALENCIENNES CAPTURED.

Continued from Page 7.

Aisne front combined with the victorious American effort between the Argonne and Meuse compelled the enemy to retreat through the Argonne forest. His rearguards resisted desperately, but were unable to arrest our advance.

Our left occupied the southern bank of the Ardennes canal for two kilometres, between Semuy and Neuville-et-Day. Farther south, we captured the Vandy woods and Ballay village and reached the outskirts of Alleux, in spite of very fierce resistance.

Our right captured Longwe and Primat and passed Chenepate, vigorously pursuing the enemy in spite of the serious obstacle of the Argonne forest.

PROVINCE OF NAMUR EXPLORED.

The enemy is abandoning huge material and hundreds of prisoners.

Although dense fog prevailed on the whole front, our aviators were very active. Two of their reconnaisances pushed 75 miles into the enemy rear, exploring the Province of Namur. As great activity of troops and convoys was reported in the enemy rear opposite the Argonne front, 148 bombing planes in successive groups protected by 120 fighting planes dropped forty tons of explosives and fired thousands of cartridges, causing panic and dispersing the enemy concentrations. Seventeen German aeroplanes were shot down. Twentyone tons of bombs were dropped on enemy stations at night.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK IN FLANDERS.

BIRTISH PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SCHELDT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Nov. 3.

A successful attack in Flanders achieved an advance of a depth of six miles on a front of ten. We have reached the Scheldt from Berchem to Gavere, ten miles south of Ghent.

We advanced two miles on a front of four miles south of Valenciennes, capturing Aulnoy and Presneau, and reaching the southern edge of Valenciennes, which is flooded, resembling Venice.

The French and the Americans making a combined advance towards the Meuse progressed four miles and are nearing Buzancy.

SIX TOWNS CAPTURED BY FIRST ARMY.

ENEMY ABANDONS HUGE MATERIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 4.30 a.m. Nov. 3
Recd. 11.30 p.m. Nov. 3.

An American communiqué says:—The first army continued to advance, overcoming all resistance and captturing among others the towns of Champigneulles, Morthomme, Verenel, Buzancy, Villers-devant-Dun and Clery-le-Petit. Prisoners now exceed 4,000, including four Battalion Commanders, with staffs. The enemy abandoned huge material. Sixty-three guns and hundreds of machine-guns were captured. A complete Bavarian battery was captured with the personnel and horses.

ENEMY HASTILY RETREATING

IN THE DIRECTION OF GHENT NERNEUZEN CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON 6-40 a.m. Nov. 3.
Recd. 11.30 p.m. Nov. 3.

A British-Belgian communiqué says:—The attacks of the Second British army and the French and American army on the 31st October and 1st November, bore fruit to-day. Pressed by the Belgian army and the left of the French army, the enemy was forced to retreat hastily in the direction of the Ghent-Nerneuzen canal. At the end of the day the French and Belgians had reached the line of the Eecloo-Waerschoote-Lieve canal and farther south as far as Seeverghem they reached four kilometres from the outskirts of Ghent. The left bank of the Schelot was occupied on the north to Somergem.

The Allied aviators throughout maintained the mastery of air and results obtained by the British aviators were particularly remarkable.

HEIGHTS BETW EN LYS AND SCHEDLT CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

A British-Belgian communiqué says:—The operations of the Flanders armies, which were continued on November 1, were very successful. The British in the south threw the enemy back on the Scheldt to Melden, capturing the strong villages of Anseghem, Tieghem, Caster, Elseghem, taking 900 prisoners on October 31.

The French and Americans in the centre carried the fiercely defended heights between the Lys and the Scheldt and advanced to the Scheldt between Melden and Eecke on a front of 16 to a depth of 8 to 16 kilometres, capturing in two days' fighting nineteen villages, notably Deynze, Nazareth and Audenarde, taking on October 31, a thousand risoners and two batteries.

The Belgians on the north carried out minor operations in the region of the "Derivation" canal, assisted by French tanks.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TURNING MOVEMENT.

IMPORTANT ATTACK LAUNCHED IN ARGONNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wiring last night says:—Future operations towards Meziers and the German main communications with Germany largely depend on the success of the battle launched to-day on both sides of the Argonne. General Gourand's army is striking north-eastward from the Aisne across the Argonne and is in touch at Grandpre with the larger American attack directed northwards east of the Argonne.

They are both engaged in turning the Labyrinth of wooded hills and ravines styled Bas wood and Doult forest. When they join hands north of this great forest the enemy will have lost the last natural fortress remaining to him before the Ardennes. The successes of both armies to-day signified the remarkably rapid progress of this joint turning movement.

FIGHTING IN VOUZIERS REGION.

ENEMY VIGOROUSLY DRIVEN BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 2, 1-35 a.m.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

Last night's French communiqué says:—There was fighting all day long between St. Quentin-le-Petit and Herpy. The enemy was compelled to yield ground in the region of Banogne, Recouvrance and also westward of Herpy.

The Fourth French Army, Americans cooperating, attacked this morning on the Aisne front north and south of Vouziers. On a front of twenty kilometres from, eastward of Attigny to northward of Olizy, we penetrated enemy positions, which were stubbornly defended, and carried Rilly-aux-Oies east of Attigny.

Farther south, our troops crossing the Aisne carried Semuy and Voucq and vigorously drove the enemy back eastward over three kilometres, penetrating deeply into Voucq wood. Equally violent fighting occurred eastward of Vouziers.

We gained a footing on Alleux plateau to north-east of Thorron, reached the western outskirts of Vandy Wood and the brook eastward of Chistres.

On the right we advanced beyond Falaise and carried the crests south-west of Primat. Several hundred prisoners and a number of guns, including four batteries, were captured.

ATTACK RESUMED ON AISNE FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 2, 4 p.m.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Nov. 3.

A French communiqué says:—We resumed attack to-day on the Aisne front.

GERMAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

A German evening official says:—Southward of Deynze we have withdrawn from further attacks by yielding ground towards the Scheldt.

GERMAN DEFEATS IN WEST.

ENEMY COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., Nov. 3.

A Wireless German communiqué says:—We withdrew southward of Deynze behind the Scheldt. We evacuated Valenciennes. The enemy near Voucq, advanced to the heights on the eastern bank of the Aisne and obtained a footing in Falaise. The Americans gained territory on both the sides of Bayonville.

ANGLO-AMERICAN GAIN.

GERMAN VERSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., Nov. 3.

A German evening communiqué says:—The English, southward of Valenciennes, and the Americans, westward of the Meuse, gained local territory.

SERBIANS' RELENTLESS PURSUIT OF ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 2, 12-45 a.m.
Recd. 2 a.m., Nov. 3.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—Serbian armies continue relentlessly to pursue the fleeing Austro-German forces. Advance guards marched 160 kilometres in eight days. The First Serbian Army supported by French and Serbian cavalry, has reached the outer defences of Belgrade and the Second Serbian Army has occupied Pojega, forty kilometres from Bosnia.

SERBIANS REACH DAUNBE.

SOLEMN ENTRY INTO BELGRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 6-10 a.m. Nov. 3
Recd. 11.30 p.m. Nov. 3.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—The Serbians reached the Danube on the 30th October, between Semendria and Belgrade and occupied Belgrade on the 1st November when the Commander of the First Serbian Army solemnly entered the city.

The Jugoslav forces in Montenegro are nearing Podgoritza.

MOUNTS CIMON AND LISSER CAPTURED.

THOUSANDS ITALIAN PRISONERS LIBERATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 2, 7-10 p.m.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Nov. 3.

An Italian communiqué says:—Eastward of the Brenta our pursuit is continuing. On the Asiago plateau, we have crossed the Assa between Rotza and Roana, and captured Mount Cimon and Mount Lisser and are advancing in the Nos valley.

The Fourth Army has occupied the heights northward of the Fonzas hollow and has advanced in the Sugana valley, passing the old frontier on the evening of November 1. Alpini crossed the Piave and have spread out in the area between Feltre and Sangiustina.

The Eighth Army is advancing towards Longarone. Our cavalry occupied Pordenone and passed Cellina and Meduna.

The Third and Tenth Armies continue to advance eastwards.

So far 1,600 guns and 80,000 prisoners have been counted. We have liberated from captivity several thousand Italian soldiers.

THE LIVENZA CROSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 2, 9-45 a.m.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

A British-Italian official communiqué says:—The Tenth Army crossed the Livenza between Motta and Sacile and is now bridging the river. The forty-eighth Division advanced its lines two kilometres northward of Montecatz, despite machine-gun resistance.

FORMIDABLE POSITIONS CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

An Italian official communiqué says:—On the Asiago Plateau, the Sixth Army with two Allied divisions gained possession on Nov. 1, of the formidable positions of Monte Mosciagh, Monte Longara, Monte Bal-di-Lameletta, Sassorosso, Testitz and Lambara. Over 3,000 prisoners and 232 guns were captured.

The enemy's resistance in the defile of Fadalto was overcome. We entered Belluno. The Third Cavalry reached the plains northward of Pordenone.

Between Sacile and Stitino the infantry of the Tenth and Third Armies passed the Livenza.

MOUNTS MAJO AND CIMONE AMONE TAKEN.

ADVANCE ON THE ASIAGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 4-5 a.m. Nov. 3
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Nov. 3.

An Italian Official communiqué says:—The First Army entered action yesterday and captured Mounts Majo and Cimone Amone.

The Sixth Army continues to advance on the Asiago Plateau, capturing numerous guns and prisoners. There was lively rearguard fighting in the Sugana and Cismon valleys.

The cavalry fighting has reached the right bank of Tagliamento. The number of prisoners and booty is increasing.

WESTERN FRONT.

VIOLENT ALLIED EFFORT EXPECTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

The "Pioneer's" special cables:—

London, undated.—It would be rash to suppose that the comparative lull in the fighting on the greater part of the Western Front is due either to exhaustion of the Allies' effort or to the imminence of peace. Such indications as have been afforded of the conditions the Allies are likely to attach to the grant of an armistice together with the evidence of the degree of submissiveness to which Germany has so far been reduced suggest that we shall shortly be fighting with an enemy driven by desperation to his most violent effort. Meanwhile, it has been pointed out that similar lulls have in the past preluded a new Allied thrust and a new German defeat. That Germany anticipates something of that sort on this occasion is already evident. Her activities regarding fortifications and so on indicate where she expects it and careful students of the communiques have noted who is absent from the fighting line and who therefore may be expected to deliver the blow.

USE OF AUSTRIAN TERRITORY FOR ALLIES.

Although the peace manoeuvres are unlikely to affect this question there is one aspect of them that has real military importance. That is our terms to Austria. The hope has been publicly expressed that the Allies following the Bulgarian precedent will insist on the use of Austrian territory, thus securing a new road towards Germany.

FIGHTING ON MEUSE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 2, 1-35 a.m.

Last night's American communiqué says:—We continued our attack on the west bank of the Meuse in conjunction with the French. The infantry, artillery, aeroplanes and tanks co-operated and overcame and disorganised the enemy's resistance and broke up his counter-attacks. We are already beyond St. Georges, Landres-et-St-Georges, Imecourt, Landreville, Chennery, Bayonville, Remonville, Andevanne and Clery-le-Grand. Prisoners counted number 3,602.

Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 3.

An American communiqué says:—The First Army continued its attack westward of the Meuse this morning and is making favourable progress.

OUTBREAKS IN VIENNA AND BUDAFEST.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ASSUMES CONTROL

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 2.

BERNE.—A semi-official message from Berlin states that troubles in Vienna and Budapest broke out simultaneously.

The insurgent troops in Budapest are well supplied with machine guns and munitions and hold one of the stations acting under orders of the Hungarian National Assembly. This outbreak was apparently provoked by an attempt of Archduke Eugene to establish a Military Dictatorship.

The arrest of two young officers precipitated a revolt. One was released by the crowd. The other was taken to the Headquarters of the Military Governor, which were immediately besieged. The sentries, instead of resisting, took their places at the head of the demonstrators, who then stormed the military prison and released the prisoners.

Events in Vienna were more peaceable. A procession of thousands of soldiers and officers acclaiming the republic paraded in front of Parliament and surrounded the War Office. There were no disorders.

EMPEROR KARL'S FLIGHT.

EXCESSES OF VIENNA MOB.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 2.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Vienna states that the city is in turmoil. The mob is indulging in excesses. The city is foodless. The National Council has assumed control, but has agreed to the establishment of a soldiers' and workmen's Council.

Revolutionary marines at Pola have mastered the warships which have been placed at the disposal of Hungary and South Slavonians.

Emperor Karl on leaving Vienna took eighteen railway wagons with furniture, food, a quantity of money and the Crown jewels.

NEW HUNGARIAN MINISTRY.

CONSTITUTED BY KAROLYI.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Nov. 2.

BALE.—Count Karolyi has constituted the new Hungarian ministry.

COUNT TISZA ASSASSINATED.

EX-PREMIER OF HUNGARY.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 6-40 a.m., Nov. 2.

COPENHAGEN.—Count Tisza, Ex-Premier of Hungary, has been assassinated at Budapest by a soldier. Count Tisza has long been known as the most resolute Conservative in Hungary and vehemently opposed the extension of franchise and similar reforms and supported the alliance with Germany.

COUNT KAROLYI'S MESSAGE.

"NATIONAL COUNCIL TAKES OVER GOVERNMENT."

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 2.

COPENHAGEN.—Count Karolyi, above the signature "President of Hungarian National Council," has sent a message to the "Berliner Tageblatt" saying:—"Revolution has broken out in Budapest and National Council has taken over Government. Military and police completely acknowledge the Council. Inhabitants are rejoicing."

NEW REGIME AT PRAGUE.

POPULAR REJOICINGS.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Nov. 2.

AMSTERDAM.—The change of regime at Prague has been characterised by orderliness and popular rejoicings. Administrative measures are proceeding smoothly.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

ASSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT BY STATE COUNCIL.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 2.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Vienna states that the State Council has issued a proclamation announcing the assumption of the Government of German-Austria. The proclamation urges maintenance of peace and promises to protect the national minorities. It expects reciprocal protection in Slav territories, and declares that peace will be concluded in accord with the German Empire.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

HOSTILITES TO CEASE

ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 7-25 p.m., Nov. 1.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., Nov. 2.

Reuter learns that it is practically certain that hostilities between Italy and Austria will cease almost immediately if they have not already ceased.

AUSTRIAN POURPARLERS WITH ITALY.

DEPUTATION CROSSES FIGHTING LINE

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1, 1-30 a.m.
Recd. 6-40 a.m., Nov. 2.

A wireless Austrian official communiqué says:—The High Command of the armies early on October 29, by means of a Parlementaire, communicated with the Italian Army Command. Every effort is being made for the avoidance of further useless bloodshed, cessatiou of hostilities and conclusion of armistice. The Italian High Command at first assumed an attitude of unmistakeable refusal. It was only on the evening of Oct. 30 that the deputation was permitted to cross the fighting line for preliminary pourparlers.

RESUMPTION OF WAR RENDERED IMPOSSIBLE.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Nov. 3.

ROME.—The Inter-Allied Conference at Versailles has drawn up Austrian armistice conditions, which Diaz has communicated to the Austrian envoys. The conditions render enemy resumption of war impossible, and also prevent him from profiting by the armistice by extricating himself from his present bad military position.

AUSTRIAN COLLAPSE ON GRAPPA FRONT.

TRIUMPHANT ITALIAN ADVANCE.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1, 1-40 p.m.
Recd. 6-40 a.m., Nov. 2.

An Italian official communiqué says:—Under the impetus of our Fourth Army in Grappa region, the enemy's front has collapsed. Prisoners are descending the mountains in flocks. All the enemy's artillery here has been captured.

The Twelfth Army is advancing in the Piave valley and the Eighth Army is descending the Piave valley towards Belluno.

Our advance-guards have entered Motta di-Livenza and Torred-i-Mosto. Capture of prisoners, guns and booty are announced everywhere.

SACILE OCCUPIED.

RAPID ADVANCE OF ITALIAN ARMIES.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1, 12-15 p.m.
Recd. 8-10 a.m., Nov. 2.

A British-Italian official communiqué says;—We have occupied Sacile. The Tenth Army has reached the line of the Livenza from Sacile as far as southward of the Oderzo-Portogruaro railway. The Fourth Army has captured many important tactical positions in the Grappa sector, where the enemy is falling back. The Tenth Army's prisoners are over 13,000.

AUSTRIANS PRECIPITATE RETREAT.

ITALIANS TAKE OVER 50,000 PRISONERS

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 31, 10-35 a.m.
Recd. 8-10 a.m. Nov. 2.

An Italian official communiqué says;—Our success is assuming great proportions. The routed enemy is retreating eastward of the Piave, hardly able to withstand our close pressure. On the mountain front hostile masses are thronging the mountain valleys, or attempting to reach the crossings of the Tagliamento. Prisoners, guns, material and depots almost intact are falling into our hands.

We completed the capture of Cosen Massif, and fighting is proceeding for the possession of the Gorge of Quero.

Elsewhere we have captured the spur between the Fallina basin and the Piave valley, occupied Serrivalle and are advancing towards the high plain of Consiglio. The tenth army has reached the Livenza.

We resumed our attack in the Grappa region, and carried the Col. Caprile, Col. Bonate, Asolone Prassolan, Solarola salient and Monte Spinoncia. Prisoners taken exceed 50,000 and over 300 guns.

FRANCHISE AND TRANSFERRED LIST.

"SPECIAL ELECTORAL PROTECTION."

RESOLUTIONS OF "MODERATES."

The All-India Moderates' Conference met again on Saturday. The report of the proceedings till lunch-time was published by us in yesterday's edition. Before the resumption of proceedings the following were the resolutions passed in addition to the resolutions expressing loyalty to the King-Emperor and offering good-wishes for the success of the Allies:—

(1) "This Conference cordially welcomes she Reform Proposals of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy of India as constituting a distinct advance on present conditions both as regards the Government of India and the Provincial Governments and also a real and substantial step towards the progressive realisation of "responsible government" in the Provincial Governments in due fulfilment of the terms of the announcement of August, 20, 1917. As such this Conference accords its hearty support to those proposals and, while suggesting necessary modifications and improvements therein, expresses its grateful appreciation of the earnest effort of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford to start the country on a career of genuine and lasting progress towards the promised goal."

(2) "This Conference regards all attempts at the condemnation or rejection of the Reform Scheme as a whole as ill-advised and, in particular, protests emphatically against the reactionary attitude assumed towards it by the Indo-British Association and some European public bodies in this country which is certain to produce, if successfully persisted in, an extremely undesirable state of feeling between England and India and imperil the cause of ordered progress in this country. This Conference, therefore, most earnestly urges his Majesty's Government and Parliament of the United Kingdom to give effect to the provisions of the scheme and the suggestions of its supporters in regard thereto as early as possible by suitable legislation."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(3) (a) This Conference, while making due allowance for the necessities or drawbacks of a transitional scheme, urges that having regard to the terms of the announcement of August 20, 1917, and in order that the progress of India towards the goal of a self-governing unit of the British-Empire may be facilitated and not unduly delayed or impered, as also with a view to avoid the toward consequences of a legislature ntaining a substantially elected popular ement being allowed merely to indulge in criticism unchecked by responsibility, it is essential that the principle of "responsible government" should be also in the Government of India, simultaneously with a similar reform in the Provinces. There should, therefore, be a division of functions in the Central Government into 'reserved' and 'transferred' as a part of the present instalment of reforms and the Committee, on division of functions, should be instructed to investigate the subjects and make recommendations. (b) While, as suggested above, some measure of transfer of power to the Indian Legislature should be introduced at the commencement, provision should be made for future progress towards complete responsible government of the Government of India by specially authorising the proposed periodic Commissions to inquire into the matter and to recommend to Parliament such further advance as may be deemed necessary or desirable in that behalf. (c) This Conference recommends that the composition of the Council of State should be so altered as to ensure that one-half of its total strength shall consist of elected members. (d) This Conference urges that legislation of an exceptional character having the effect of curtailing ordinary rights such as the freedom of the press and public meetings and open judicial trial, should not be carried through the Council of State alone, or in spite of the declared opinion of the Legislative Assembly of India, except in a time of war or internal disturbance, without the approval of the Select Committee of the House of Commons proposed to be set up under the Scheme, unless such legislation is of a temporary character and limited to a period of one year only, the said legislation being in any case made not renewable without such approval in the last resort. (e) The power of certification given to the Governor-General should be limited to matters involving the defence of the country, foreign and political relations, and peace and order and should not be extended financial administration." (f) The Indian element in the Executive Government of India should be one-half of the total number to "good government" generally or "sound of members of that Government.

(4) Saving such equal and equitable obligations as may be agreed upon as resting on all parts of the Empire, the Government of India, acting under the control of the Legislature, should enjoy the same power of regulating the fiscal policy of India as the Governments of the self-governing Dominions enjoy of regulating their fiscal policy.

AFTER LUNCH.

The Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri moved:

PROVINCES.

(1) (a) The status and emoluments of Ministers should be identical with those of Executive Councillors, and the Governor should not have greater power of control over them than over the latter.

(b) Whatever power may be given to the Governor-in-Council to interfere with the decisions of the Governor and Ministers on the ground of their possible effects on the administration of the reserved subjects, corresponding power should be given to the Governor and Ministers in respect of decisions of the Governor-in-Council affecting directly or indirectly the administration of the transferred subjects.

(c) The proposal to appoint an additional Member or Members, from among the senior officials, without portfolios and without vote for purposes of consultation and advice only, but *as Members of the Executive Government* in the Provinces, should be dropped.

(d) Heads of Provincial Governments in the major Provinces should ordinarily be selected from the ranks of public men in the United Kingdom.

(e) No administrative control over subjects vested in Provincial Governments should be "reserved" in the Central Government, particularly in respect of "transferred" heads.

(f) The Government of India should have no power to make a supplementary levy upon the Provinces; they may only take loans from the latter on occasions of emergency.

TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS.

(2) This Conference recommends that the largest possible number of subjects should be included in the "transferred" list in every Province as the progress and conditions of each Province may justify and that none mentioned in the Illustrative List No. II appended to the Report should, as far as possible, be "reserved" in any Province.

Mr. Shastri said the number of headings in which the resolution had been divided showed that the scheme was susceptible of improvement in the Provincial Government. That improvement depended on the work of the Committees. He was in perfect agreement with the opinion embodied in the resolution. They had got to see that the councils worked as satisfactorily as it was possible. He thought that the ministers should be placed on a perfect equality with the executive members. By the very course which the officials had to undergo, by the very grinding which they had to undergo for 30 years they were unfit to be heads of provinces. Thee were deficient in those larger democratic views which were essential in these days.

They were all anxious that the spirit which animated the Provincial Governments should also govern the Central Government. For if the Central Government were not liberalised like Provincial Governments there was the danger of too much interference from the former. They did not want that a democratic government should be meddled with by a unreformed and burcaucratic government. He said with regard to financial arrangements, the Central Government should not be in a position to levy additional sums upon the provinces in the name of emergency. The Provincial Government might economise their resources for a particular purpose, but the Central Government might come and sweep it all away into their coffers in the name of emergency and that was a thing hardly to be recommended.

Pandit Kishen Prasad Kaul (Lucknow) seconded the resolution.

Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said the Report revealed a very generous spirit on the part of the authors and it was that that was lost sight of by those who did not see eye to eye with them (the Moderates). The Extremists quoted the instances of Canada, Australia and South Africa but they lost sight of the fact that the conditions in these countries and in India were different.

Messrs. Bhalatos Ray of Calcutta and R. N. Ganguli of 24 Parganas supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

FRANCHISE, ELECTORATES, ETC.

Prof. H. G. Limaye moved the next resolution which was as follows:—

(a) The franchise should be as wide and the composition of the Legislative Council should be as liberal as circumstances may admit in each province, the number of representatives of the general territorial electorates being fixed in every case at not less than one-half of the whole Council.

(b) The elected element in the Provincial Legislative Councils should be four-fifths of the total strength of the Councils, at least in the more advanced provinces.

(c) The franchise should be so broad and the electorates so devised as to secure to all classes of tax-payers their due representation by *election*, and the interests of important minorities and the "depressed classes" should be adequately safeguarded.

(d) Mahomedan representation in every legislature should be in the proportions mentioned in the scheme adopted by the Congress and the Muslim League at Lucknow in 1916.

(e) In the case of any community, for which separate special electorates may be deemed at present necessary, participation in the general territorial electorates, whether as voters or candidates, should not be permitted.

(f) It shall be left to the option of an individual belonging to a community which is given separate representation to enrol himself as a voter either in the general or the communal electorate.

Prof. Limaye said the resolution gave them the foundations on which was to be built the structure of Provincial Governments and it was as cautiously worded as it could have been. They perhaps wished that the elections should not be at all restricted. Coming to the history of franchise in England he said the revolution of 1832 completed the work of 1688, but it was only in 1885 that by the Franchise Act of Mr. Gladstone that the House of Commons became really representative.

Continuing he said the question of minorities and vested interests existed not only in India, but also in England. Some noble lord had said during the debate in the House of Lords that India was an Eastern country and would always remain an Eastern country. He for one was not ashamed of the word Eastern, for he himself was an Easterner. There was nothing to be proud of in the word Western, for in such matters they were not much more advanced than Indians. They must all remember the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, which had figured so many times in the transactions of the British Parliament. They were always thinking too much of the minorities, and they altogether forgot the minorities among the literate minorities. The Moderates would go to the wall and the Extremists would carry everything in the country if a broad franchise were granted to them. (Cries of "No, no.") There was a difference of the view. He thought that the Moderates would go to the wall.

Mr. Banerjea: Not in Bengal.

Mr. Limaye said they (Moderates) would go to the wall, but if others thought they would not go, so much the better. (Laughter.) But if they did not go to the wall some other people would have to go there. It was their duty to look to the interests of some of the advanced minority and he advocated proportional representation. He thought when the two great communities of Hindus and Mahomedans were sufficiently advanced, they might agree to reject the agreement arrived at or cancel it. But it was for the two great communities to decide upon the matter, and only then the Indians would have a national electorate which they all wanted.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyangar of Shivaganga seconded.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan supported.

Mr. Mabubul Huq further supporting the resolution said that the Reforms marked a new era in the history of the country.

There being a sharp difference of opinion in the Subjects Committee with regard Clause C. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar moved the following amendment, which was accepted by the President and all others and was not contentious:—

The franchise should be so broad and the electorates so devised as to secure to all classes of tax-payers their due representation by election and the interests of those communities or groups of communities in Madras and the Bombay Deccan and elsewhere who at present demand special electoral protection should be adequately safeguarded by introducing a system of plural constituencies in which a reasonable number of seats should be reserved for those communities till the first parliamentary enquiry.

The resolution as amended was put to vote and declared carried unanimously by the President.

Some voices: No, no, no.

Votes were taken and the amended resolution was then declared carried by majority.

SOME OTHER SUGGESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Kamat moved:—

I.

(a) It should be provided that when a Council is dissolved by the Governor, a fresh election should be held and the new Council summoned not later than four months after the dissolution.

(b) Some provision should be made for the appointment and co-option of qualified Indians on the periodic commissions proposed to be appointed every ten or twelve years and it should further be provided that the first periodic commission shall come to India and submit its recommendations to Parliament before the expiry of the third Legislative Council after the Reform Scheme comes into operation and that every subsequent periodic commission should be appointed at the end of every ten years.

(c) The Legislative Councils should have the right to elect their own Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.

II.

(a) This Conference thanks the Secretary of State and the Viceroy for recommending that all racial bars should be abolished and for recognising the principle of recruitment of all the Indian public services in India and in England instead of any service being recruited for exclusively in the latter country.

(b) This Conference strongly urges that Indians should be nominated to 20 per cent., to start with, of King's commissions in the Indian Army and (2) that adequate provision for training them should be made in this country itself.

(c) All racial inequalities in respect of trial by jury, the rules made under the Arms Act, etc., should be removed and the latter should be so amended as to provide for the possession and carrying of Arms by Indians under liberal conditions.

(d) A complete separation of judicial and executive functions of all District Officers should be made, at least in all major provinces, at once and the judiciary placed under the jurisdiction of the highest court of the province.

He said the power in the resolution was a brake on the motor car, which must not be used freely. Nobody could say that Mr. Montagu would be at the helm of Indian affairs at the end of 10 years and perhaps as ill luck would have it, a friend of India like Lord Sydenham might take his place, and therefore it was quite necessary that Indian opinion should be represented on the proposed periodic commissions. Continuing he said that the country had produced debaters such capacity as would enable them to sit in the House of Commons and he could not understand why the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Councils should not be elected. As regards the question of racial bar, he said that though theoretically there was no such bar even at present practically it did exist. He pointed out the instance of Bombay Secretariat where no Secretary or Under-Secretary was appointed from among the Indian I.C.S. members.

Mr. N. A. Dravid of Nagpur said, up to this time there was the racial bar everywhere, but now they had been told that this would be definitely set aside.

Mr. V. R. Kothari further supported and the resolution was carried.

INDIA OFFICE AND PARLIAMENT.

The following resolution was put from the chair and declared carried:—

This Conference, while generally approving of the proposals embodied in the Report regarding the India Office and Parliamentary control, urges

(a) That the administrative control of Parliament over the Government of India exercised through the Secretary of State should continue except in so far as the control of the legislature on the spot is substituted for the present Parliamentary control.

(b) That Indian opinion should be represented on the Committee appointed to report upon the organisation of the India Office and the evidence of Indian witnesses invited.

(c) That at least a major part of the cost of the India Office should be borne by the British Exchequer.

(d) That until the India Council can be abolished by substituting Indian control for the control of Parliament over the affairs of India, it should be a mere advisory body with its strength reduced to 8 members, four of whom should be Indians.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND AND ORGANISATION IN INDIA.

Mr. N. M. Samarth moved:—

(a) That this Conference appoints a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their member, to select a deputation to proceed to England at a time to be determined by the Committee in consultation with the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, to urge on British statesmen, members of both Houses of Parliament, political associations, the Press and the British public generally, the wisdom and necessity of supporting the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme and giving legislative effect to it at an early date with such modifications and improvements as have been formulated or suggested in the foregoing resolutions.

(b) The said Committee, with power to add to their number, should also take steps to form a properly constituted permanent organisation of the Party with branches in the various provinces with a view (1) to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people, (2) to give combined expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest and (3) to inform and educate public opinion in this country in support of its views, methods and policy.

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, Chairman; Hon. Sir Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Vice-Chairman; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chairman; Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, Sir Binode Chunder Mitter, Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Bipin Krishna Bhose, Sir Gangadharrao M. Chitnavis, Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, Hon. Mr. M. V. Joshi, Hon. Mr. Mian Muhammed Shafi, Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain, Hon. Syed Altaf Ali, Hon. Mr. V. S. Shrinivasa Sastri, Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Hon. Mr. Provash Chandra Mittra, Hon. Dr. A. Surahwardy, Hon. Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Babu Satyanand Ghose, Sir H. A. Wadia, V. R. Kothari of "Jagruk", Dewan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, Dr. Manohar Lal of Lahore, Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Babu Prithwis Chandra Ray, members; and Messrs. D. C. Ghose, N. M. Samarth and Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, secretaries.

Mr. Samarath said a good deputation composed of really first-class men who would not whittle down the reform scheme should be sent to England. He was sorry for the unfortunate attitude which had been taken up by some of his countrymen. Their attempt all along was for steady and moderate opinion without deviating from the straight path which they had chalked out for themselves and for the country, namely self-government by slow and various stages in the Government. That was the goal laid out for them by the great departed patriots like Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta and Gokhale, and the speaker was one of their humble camp followers. He had been asked what was the difference between a Moderate and an Extremist The doctrine of the Moderate was "Neither a Sycophant nor a Demagogue". The speaker would not bend his knees whether to the people or to the Government. But he would bend his knee before God. He would do what he thought was right according to his conscience and reason. He was one of those who had a hand in the drafting of the Congress-League scheme, but as he had found the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme much superior in every respect in regard to the fabric of the Provincial Government he had to adopt the latter. Was it not his duty to take up the superior scheme? That was their attitude, and the Reform Scheme would open up for their young men many opportunities for service which they had never dreamt of. He had been made nervous by the attitude of public men and institutions in England, but the speaker was a great believer in moral forces, and if they did their duty properly and conscientiously success would always attend to them as it had attended them in this Conference. He repeated that the gospel of the Moderate party was: "Neither a sycophant nor a demagogue".

Messrs. D. C. Ghose and V. R. Gupte seconded and supported the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. Provash Chunder Mitter invited the Conference to Calcutta for its next sittings.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the President said that invaluable as were the services of Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea, he came forward to put a coping stone to them by accepting the presidentship of the Conference. It was due to the Presidentship of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjea that the Conference met with such a success. They were all proud and Bombay particularly was grateful to Babu Surendra Nath for having accepted the presidentship.

The Hon. Mr. Shastri who seconded, after recalling Mr. Surendra Nath's activities in 1883 said Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjea was a shining example of patriotism. It made one sad to feel that some of their countrymen should accuse him (the President) of having turned his back on his principles. It pained him that a few irreverent countrymen of his should treat Babu Surendra Nath in that fashion. Babu Surendra Nath, in spiet of adverse experience, amounting at times even to humiliation, was to be found at this age so young in spirit, perhaps the youngest among them, an optimist. Mr. Shastri paid a tribute to the services of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjea and Sir D. E. Wacha to the cause of the Conference and the country. Continuing, he said Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjea at this time came forward and saved the Reform Scheme, and the country and this rendered a great service to India.

In conclusion, Mr. Shastri appealed to the younger generation to spare the old and the mighty, particularly the one who occupied the chair, for his silvery hair, for his golden tongue, for his incomparable service to the country.

The resolution was passed with cheers.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea in reply to the vote of thanks said that he was very grateful to them for the highest sentiments expressed there by them. That was ample compensation of his services. He had served the Motherland with all the devotion, affection and reverence that he could command. The severest domestic afflictions could not shirk him and prevent him from the work of the supreme goddess of his heart—Mother India. They were entering on a new epoch of history of the country, and it required them to work on with devotion, courage, and charity and above all reverence. He congratulated the organizers on the success of the Conference. He thanked the volunteers for their help.

The Conference then dissolved.

MR. BANERJEA'S ADDRESS.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

In noticing Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's speech delivered yesterday at the Bombay Moderate Conference the "Statesman" says:—"It will be seen that the veteran controversialist is little disposed to forego the tactical advantages conferred upon himself and his fellow politicians by what Mr. Montagu is pleased to discribe as the most momentous utterance ever made in India's chequered history. Mr. Banerjea will have none of Lord Curzon's attempts to show on the Home Government's behalf that they are by no means committed to the scheme set forth in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. The simple fact that Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues have been too much preoccupied with the war even to read the precious document does not appeal to him at all. "I hold", he says, "that the Government stands committed, irrevocably committed by a series of proceedings to which it has been a party. There is no escape from this position." Opinion may differ on this point, but it cannot be gainsaid that the Government have landed themselves in an exceedingly difficult situation by permitting Mr. Montagu to publish his manifesto and then to boom it as he has done. The climax of the force reached when we consider that while Mr. Banerjea holds the British Government relentlessly to the great scheme as a minimum, declines to be bound by it in the least when the Viceroy tells him that it is the maximum which he and his friends may expect."

STATUS OF THE NEW PARTY

The "Englishman" observes:—We have read Suren Babu's speech all through and we want to know what some portion of it means. This is what he says regarding the new party, "We want to overspread the country with a net-work of organisations, above all we want men to work them men fired with apostolic fervour, who will go from town to town, from district to district and from province to province and spread the glad tidings of great joy—the blessed lessons of patriotism embined with devotion, moderation and self-restraint, so needful in the new era which is about to dawn upon us." What are the tidings of great joy—that there is a "centre wing" arisen in India and that another organ of clamour has been created? If that is all, we can imagine the recipients of these glad tidings being very puzzled and not a little annoyed.

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In Press. Register names.

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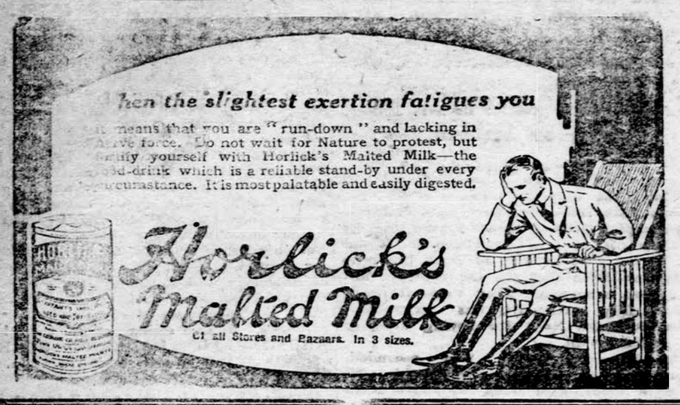
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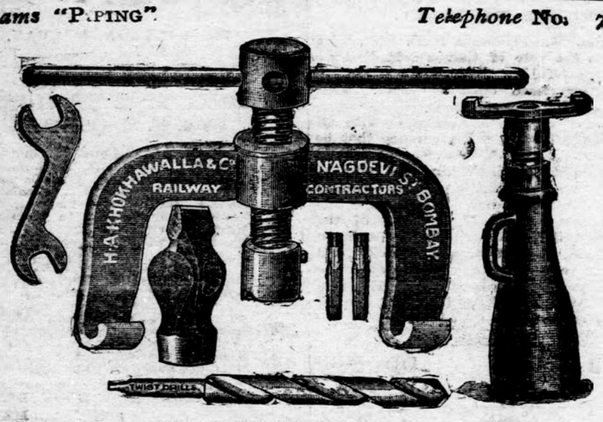

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WANTED: A SANITARY COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the articles appearing in your issue of the 31st October, entitled "Doctors and the Epidemic", I beg to request that you will be so good as to find a little space for me for giving expression to the reasons that prompted me as pointed out by your correspondent, "Medicus", to move an amendment "that the sanitary condition of India and its influence on the virulence of the epidemic should also be investigated."

It is a truism well known to all, that an "ounce of prevention whether it is in the care of the body or otherwise is better than a pound of cure" and that preventive or state medicine is an art based upon many a science. Dr. Resenau of Harvard University once said that one of the most remarkable developments of this age is the awakening of a sanitary conscience. It is plain that man is the great source of a reservoir of human infection. Man is man's greatest foe in this regard. Formerly sanitarians regarded the environment as the main source of infection. We now know that water, soil, vitiated air, dust and kutchra nuisance, garbage disposal and ill-ventilated chawls, buildings, and slums and slum-life with its overcrowding and ill-nourishing food, adulteration of food and drugs, and starvation, overwork with no rest and recreation, are the real vehicles rather than the sources of infection. In proof of this I would ask you to have a glance in the present epidemic at the very small percentage of sickness and death-rate amongst the Europeans compared to a very high death-roll amongst the Indian population of the town and also to the low mortality figures in the European countries and German and French Army during the last Influenza Epi remic of 1890-92.

We are often reminded in India by responsible officers that mass of mankind here is ignorant of personal hygiene and aesthetical and biological cleanliness of their homes and their surroundings. There is no doubt that prevention of disease depends upon social changes, and should form an important factor in sociology. But those who are responsible for the health of the City should however recognise at the same time that the sanitary negligence and overcrowding of slums in the architectures of all large cities and towns are more or less responsible to a great extent for all epidemics. The architecture of Bombay which stands second in the Empire is not quite fashioned with a view to preserving health, but for mere beauty of outline. This is the opportunity which should engage the attention of any Influenza commission which may be formed and until they do this the work of the sanitary authority will always lack public demands in this vital problem. The lesson of this epidemic has shown that very many have been laid to rest in untimely graves whose epitaph might truthfully be said, "Died for want of pure air in spite of stock mixtures and preventive pneumonia jackets." It is said by a great American authority that Preventive and State medicine dreams of a time when there shall be enough for all and every man shall possess sufficient for the needs of his body and the demands of his health. These things he shall have as a matter of justice and not of charity.

If you would ask in the first place whether the appointment of a Sanitary Commission will produce actual, tangible results in the way of suppressing or excluding diseases and improving the general health of the town, one illustration may be cited. In 1911 Asiatic Cholera was epidemic throughout the Mediterranean countries, Russia was scourged with it, Turkey was bedridden. Italy and many other countries numbered its cases in hundreds. The question was, could the disease be kept from gaining a footing in the United States?

The Public Health Service was put on the job. So perfect was the system, so searching the inquiry, that not a single case of cholera or cholera "carrier" was landed in the United States. All this was achieved without any interference with commerce, without real interription of immigration and without the remotest suggestion of panic in any seaport city.

In Bombay the Public Health Department and City Improvement Trust in spite of their hard routine work have still to achieve greater feats in sanitation at large, if Bombay honestly wants to claim the second place in the Empire.

"Bombay needed to be cleaned up" and in order to get it done there had to be co-operation of the Medical Profession, the Health Department and the City Improvement Trust, the business interests and support of the philanthropic bodies, the city and country administrations and the Government.

In the light of modern scientific understanding of disease, its causation and prevention, it is the right moment when a commission of experts both Europeans and Indians should be appointed. Ancient traditions had to fight against ghosts, superstitions about the pestilences that were so dreaded, for they never knew the origin of diseases, their preventibility and their relation to sanitation. Working in the dark still they did their heroic best for the health of the towns, cities and villages.

It was really creditable for Bombay that during the present and past epidemics Municipal Authorities, the Humanitarian and the Social Service Leagues, the St. John Ambulance Association and many other philanthropic bodies came to the rescue of the poor and the depressed during her sore hour.

They fed the well and the starving, nursed the sick, comforted the dying and buried the dead, checked the panic and tried to restore sanity.

I think we should have a regular National Board of Health as in other European countries with its practical and highly efficient service in ridding us of one and all epidemics.

Engineering sanitary experts should study once again our water supply, survey our sewage system, poke into our garbage and kutchra disposal methods and instruct our people upon real causes of epidemics and aesthetical personal hygiene and biological cleanliness.

It is said that Public Health service is Uncle Sam's One Military Force that is always at war. No other Government has an organization quite like it. Then it is possible for the existence of a "Spotless Town" where people can die only of old age for want of any better excuse. Military in its plan of organization, it commissions its officers only after arduous course of training and practical experience, not a few of whom have offered their lives on the battle-field of their service and in the cause of science.

In Bombay whenever and wherever the question of sanitation, overcrowding, and slum life arises there is a tug of war to throw the burden on each other's shoulders between the City Fathers and the advocates of the City Improvement Trust. To say that the City Improvement Trust has not done anything is to belittle that responsible body. But our improvements should not be limited to the quarters of the rich and the middle classes. No doubt the City Trust has changed the aspect of Bombay and destroyed many slums, back to back houses and cross lanes and bye-lanes, but most of them were those which came in their expensive projects of making highways and avenues, in their ardent zeal to beautify the City. It has destroyed the slums and made many a homeless without first extending the City in a proper and scientific way.

In all new projects money is the sinew of war and similarly here we have to face the bogey of expense. Think what an asset a healthy and prosperous City is to the State and let them ask which is the cheaper and the nobler—to spend a little money now after a commission and secure a race of healthy men and women and bonny babies or that of false economy and fear of exposure and spend large sums of money on sanitoriums and workhouses for the incapable and hospitals of the sick.

I think Municipalities, City Trusts and philanthropic bodies and the Press and the public should lend their enthusiastic cooperation and unite with the Imperial Government in bearing the expenses of the work.

I have touched this subject with no other motives than that prevention of disease and not curing of disease should be the highest aim of the medical farternity and the welfare of the people should be their great concern.

Sir,—It is my honest conviction that if at any time the necessity of an Influenza Commission arises you will bear with me that a Sanitary Commission with it will fortell many natural events in the epidemiology of any disease with an accuracy not dreamt of by a Committee of were bacteriological experts or the prophets of old.—Yours, etc.,

(DR.) K. S. PATEL.

MR. NARAYANRAO VAIDYA ACQUITTED.

FIASCO OF TRIAL UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 2.

Sir Henry Drake Brockman, Judicial Commissioner, delivered judgment to-day at 5 p.m. in the appeal preferred by Mr. Narayan Kashinath Vaidya, pleader and Secretary, Home Rule League, who was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment by the District Magistrate, Damoh, under section 124-A, Defence of India Act. Sir Henry acquitted Mr. Vaidya on both charges.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 768, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

I.A.R.O.:—Lieut. J. F. Follitt.

WOUNDED.

Machine Gun Corps:—W. L. Crossing.

Indian Army:—Acting Captain B. W. Key.

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC FOR

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure

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Benares City, U. P., India.

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Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only (12s. 4d.), postage extra. DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

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These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature, old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
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GWALIOR RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING: 3RD DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Nov. 2.

The racing this evening brought the Gwalior Autumn meeting to a successful end. The attendance on all the days, though fairly good, was nothing like what was seen at previous meetings. This was due to the epidemic of influenza which, though on the decline, is still taking a heavy toll of the population of the city, and kept many of the sporting public away. Visitors from Calcutta and Bombay who preferred to live in Indian style had to contend against some inconvenience owing to unsatisfactory hotel arrangements for them and conveyance difficulty both due to the same cause. There were seven events on the card to-day and the racing proved some very good finishes. The best item of the evening was the Uvaraja Cup in which ten faced the starter. Finetrout, the opening favourite, took a lot of public money, but in the end a lot of stable money came on Cardington who won convincingly by one and a half length by sheer good riding of A. T. Harrison.

Details:—

THE GWALIOR HURDLES. Distance—2 miles over 8 flights.

Mr. Thompson's TURBULENT, 10-7, Hayhoe 1
Mr. Hameedudden's GLENLYON, 11-0, Mitchell 2

Betting:—5 to 4 on Turbulent, evens Glenlyon.

The Race.—Glenlyon led by several lengths upto the last hurdle when Turbulent challenged the leader and won by a neck.

Time:—3 min. 59 secs.

THE JAIBILAS PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. A. N. Das' HOOKKOO, 8-11, Purtoosing 1
Mr. Hamer's LASTSPOT, 9-0, Ruiz 2

Betting:—3 to 1 on Hookkoo, 5 to 2 Lastspot

The Race.—Lastspot led upto the bend. Hookkoo in the straight beat him easily by six lengths.

Time:—1 min. 46 4-5 secs.

THE FAREWELL PLATE. Distance—1½ miles.

Mr. Rambhoy Kashobhoy's HURMAN, 7-5, Purtoosing 1
Mr. Harrison's RESOLD, 8-13 2
Mr. Lucoque's ISTAMBOOL, 8-0, Mitchell. 3

Also ran:—Garland.

Betting:—5 to 2 Resold, 5 to 4 Garland, 7 to 2 Istambool, 6 to 1 Hurman.

The Race.—Garland was left standing at the gate and did not take part. Istambool led upto the bend with Hurman hardy, the latter took commend in the straight and won by two lengths, from Resold.

Time:—2 min. 28 2-5 secs.

THE DURBAR PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles.

Sardar Santsingh Chhachhi's AMPHITRYON, 7-4, Northmore 1
Mr. Sethna's SUGARCANE, 9-7, A. T. Harrison 2
Mr. A. Hoyt's DISCARDED, 8-5 3

Betting:—2 to 1 Amphitryon, 6 to 4 Sugarcane, threes Discarded, eights Blacks.

The Race.—Sugarcane led all the way until in the straight Amphitryon overhauled the leader and won by one length and a half, one length between second.

Time:—2 min. 16 4-5 secs.

THE METROPOLITAN PLATE. Distance—1¼ mile.

The Maharaja of Patiala's LEBANON, 8-6, carried 8-7, Ruiz 1
Mr. A. Hopes' HUNYADI 8-4, A. T. Harrison 2

Betting:—5 to 4 on Lebanon, 5 to 4 on Hunyadi.

The Race.—Hunyadi led all the way. Nearing home Lebanon challenged the leader and scratched the verdict by a neck. Only two horses ran in this race.

Time:—2 mins. 10 4-5 secs.

THE W. I. T. C. PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. Ahmed Hazami and Holmes' BATTLEAXE (late Investment), 8-11 1
Mr. Goculdass' MECHANIC, 8-7, Purtoosingh 2
The Maharaja of Patiala's CRUSADER, 8-4, Northmore 3

Also ran:—Bayonet 9-5. Maasal 9-2, Garland 8-8, Subeh Pasha 8-8, Contest 7-11, and Chester 7-3 (carried 7-7).

Betting:—5 to 2 Mechanic, 3 to 1 Crusadier, 7 to 1 Bayonet, 6 to 1 Chester, 10 to 1 Battleaxe, 12 to 1 the rest.

The Race.—From a good start Chester was leading from Crusadier and Mechanic. In front of the second enclosure Battleaxe showed up and passed the leaders one after the other; hotly challenged by Mechanic. Won by a neck; half a length between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 9 secs.

THE YUVARAJ CUP. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Pine's CARDINGTON, 8-4, Harrison. 1
Mr. De Souza's BYCULLA, 8-8, Mitchell. 2
Mr. Das' HOOKKOO, 7-4, Melsom 3

Also ran:—Claim A. 9-6, Le Soleil 9-0, Fine Trout 8-8, Merrymabel 8-7, Lavenir 8-7, Mansinfriend 7-6, and Arras 6-7 (carried 6-12).

Betting:—5 to 2 Fine Trout, 7 to 4 Cardington, 4 to 1 Mansinfriend and Hookkoo, 6 to 1 Lavener, tens and twenties the rest.

The Race was run in fading light. When they were in sight opposite the stand Cardington had assumed command and won by a length and a half, a head between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 28 secs.

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Price of each of the above medicines is Re. 1 per phial containing 24 tablets.

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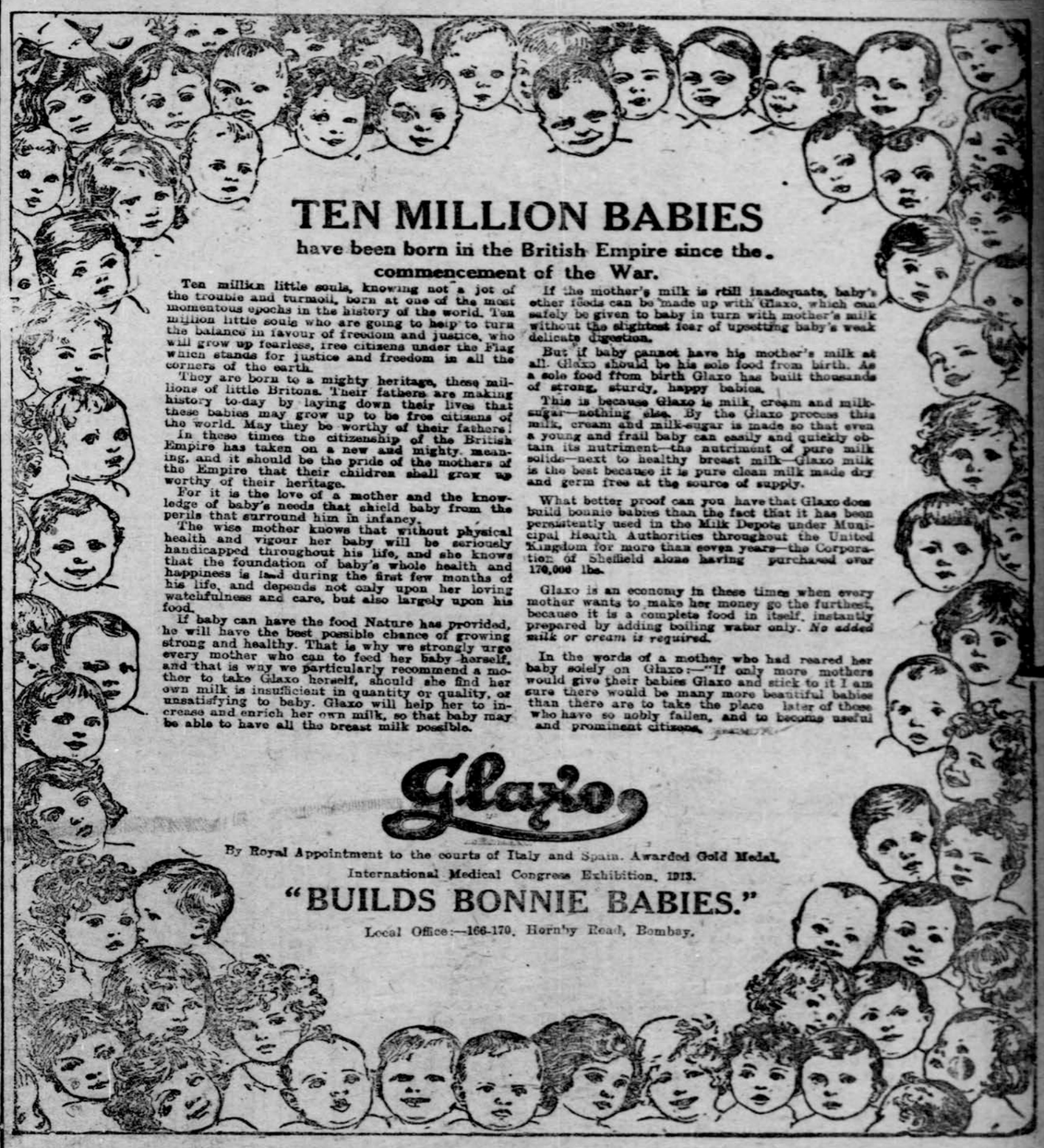

TEN MILLION BABIES

have been born in the British Empire since the commencement of the War.

Ten million little souls, knowing not a jot of the trouble and turmoil, born at one of the most momentous epochs in the history of the world. Ten million little souls who are going to help to turn the balance in favour of freedom and justice, who will grow up fearless, free citizens under the Flag which stands for justice and freedom in all the corners of the earth.

They are born to a mighty heritage, these millions of little Britons. Their fathers are making history to-day by laying down their lives that these babies may grow up to be free citizens of the world. May they be worthy of their fathers!

In these times the citizenship of the British Empire has taken on a new and mighty meaning, and it should be the pride of the mothers of the Empire that their children shall grow up worthy of their heritage.

For it is the love of a mother and the knowledge of baby's needs that shield baby from the perils that surround him in infancy.

The wise mother knows that without physical health and vigour her baby will be seriously handicapped throughout his life, and she knows that the foundation of baby's whole health and happiness is laid during the first few months of his life, and depends not only upon her loving watchfulness and care, but also largely upon his food.

If baby can have the food Nature has provided, he will have the best possible chance of growing strong and healthy. That is why we strongly urge every mother who can to feed her baby herself, and that is why we particularly recommend a mother to take Glaxo herself, should she find her own milk is insufficient in quantity or quality, or unsatisfying to baby. Glaxo will help her to increase and enrich her own milk, so that baby may be able to have all the breast milk possible.

If the mother's milk is still inadequate, baby's other feeds can be made up with Glaxo, which can safely be given to baby in turn with mother's milk without the slightest fear of upsetting baby's weak delicate digestion.

But if baby cannot have his mother's milk at all, Glaxo should be his sole food from birth. As a sole food from birth Glaxo has built thousands of strong, sturdy, happy babies.

This is because Glaxo is milk, cream and milk-sugar—nothing else. By the Glaxo process this milk, cream and milk-sugar is made so that even a young and frail baby can easily and quickly obtain its nutriment—the nutriment of pure milk solids—next to healthy breast milk—Glaxo milk is the best because it is pure clean milk made dry and germ free at the source of supply.

What better proof can you have that Glaxo does build bonnie babies than the fact that it has been persistently used in the Milk Depots under Municipal Health Authorities throughout the United Kingdom for more than seven years—the Corporation of Sheffield alone having purchased over 170,000 lbs.

Glaxo is an economy in these times when every mother wants to make her money go the furthest, because it is a complete food in itself, instantly prepared by adding boiling water only. *No added milk or cream is required.*

In the words of a mother who had reared her baby solely on Glaxo:—"If only more mothers would give their babies Glaxo and stick to it I am sure there would be many more beautiful babies than there are to take the place later of those who have so nobly fallen, and to become useful and prominent citizens."

Glaxo

By Royal Appointment to the courts of Italy and Spain. Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, 1913.

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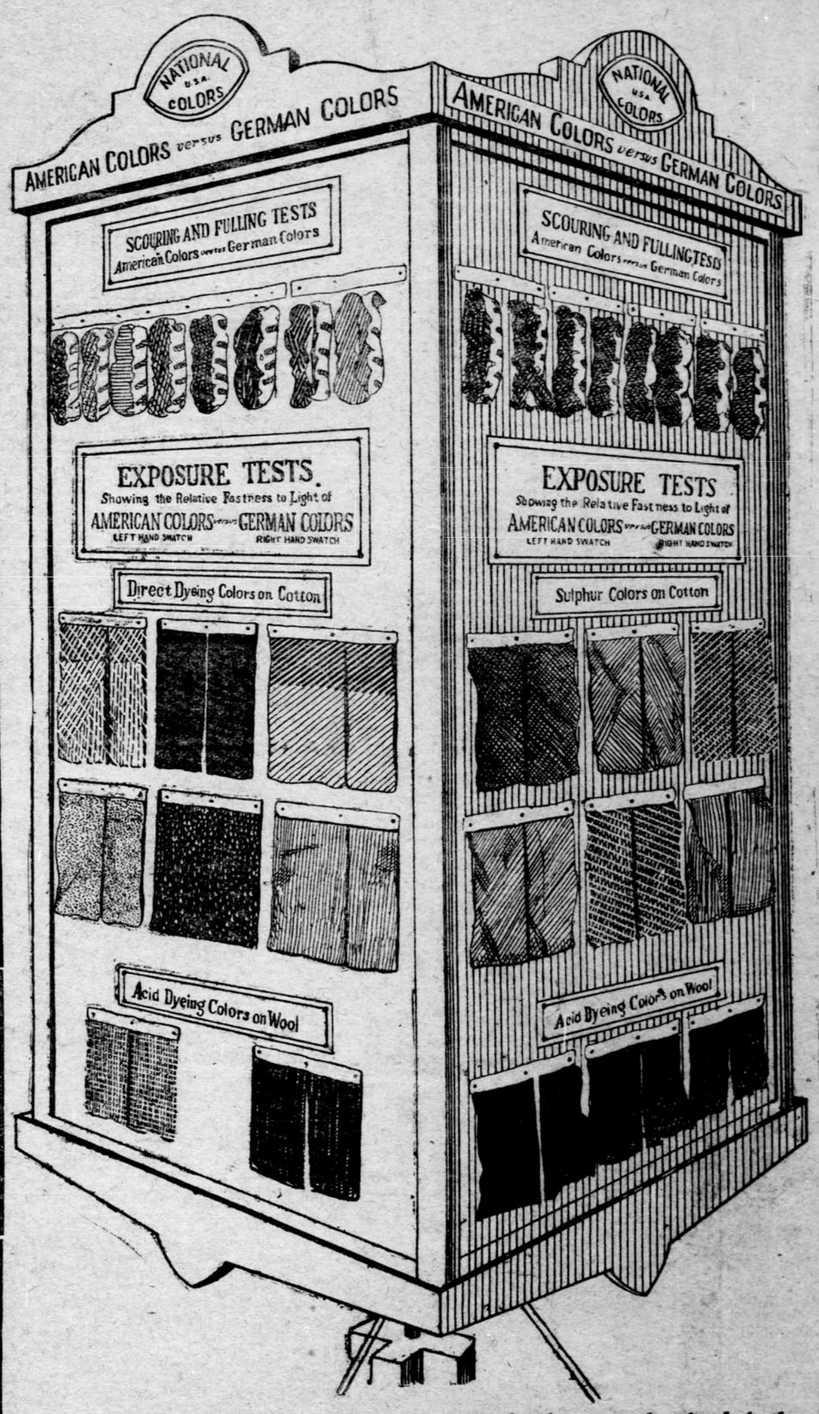

DYES

AMERICAN Dyes versus GERMAN Dyes.

The falsity of the propaganda, widely circulated in the newspapers and in the advertisements of certain sellers of textiles, to the effect that the Dyes manufactured in this country are inferior to the imported dyes was thoroughly proven by the exhibit of the National Aniline and Chemical Co. at the Sixth National Textile Exhibition, held in New York City.

Recognizing that simple statements regarding the fastness of American Dyes might be construed as being warped by prejudice, this Company showed dyeings of 62 of its own Dyes compared with identical or similar German Dyes.

All of these colors were dyed to exactly the same depth of shade, upon identical materials and subjected to the same light and atmospheric exposures.

The result proved that not only are the American Dyes thus exhibited equal in fastness to the corresponding German Dyes, but that in a number of instances the domestic product is faster than the mixture of foreign products necessary to produce the same shade.

The following list shows the Dye of the company and the foreign Dye with which it was compared :—

ACID COLORS.

AMERICAN.		GERMAN.
Brilliant Scarlet 3R	vs.	Scarlet 4R
Buffalo Fast Fuchsine 6B	vs.	Lanafuchsine 6B
Buffalo Fast Fuchsine G	vs.	Lanafuchsine SL
Croceine Scarlet MOO	vs.	Croceine MOO
Orange A. Conc	vs.	Orange A
Wool Yellow Extra Conc	vs.	Tartrazine

DIRECT COLORS.

Erie Delta Red 2B	vs.	Delta Purpurine
Erie Red 4B Conc	vs.	Benzo Purpurine
Ammaco Chloramine Yellow	vs.	Diamine Fast Yellow B
Niagara Blue DB	vs.	Comb of Diamine Deep Blue R and Diamine Blue 2B
Erie Black GXOO	vs.	Direct Deep Black E Extra

SULPHUR COLORS.

Sulphur Black	vs.	Sulphur Black FAG Extra
Sulphur Blue	vs.	Comb of German Colors

The above list proves the ability of the domestic manufacturer to produce Dyes of equal quality to those of pre-war times, and the congratulatory remarks of the hundreds of domestic textile manufacturers, who examined the exhibit, argues well for the confidence that will greet the future statements of the American dyestuff manufacturers regarding their products.

Textile Colorist, June, 1918.

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are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

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A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

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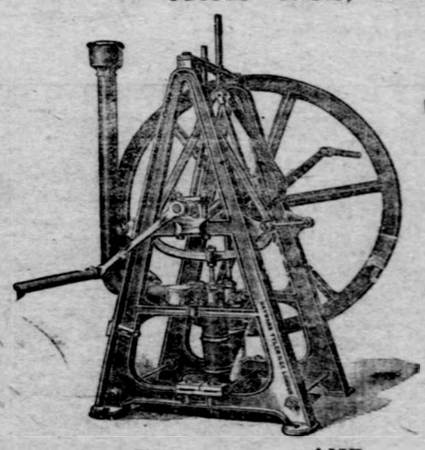

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